MASON'S

O.K. Sauce,
O.K. Pickles,
Mango Chutney,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Mustard Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.

1874

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

"COMPARE THE WORK"

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department,
4, Des Vœux Rd. Centl.
Phone 87.

No. 18,649. 號九十九百六千八萬一第 日七十月三年午戊 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1918. 六禮拜 號七十二月四年七國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
1463

OTARD'S

* * *

BRANDY.

Shipped by

OTARD, DUPUY & CO.,

COGNAC.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75

[13

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS, DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES—12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1¼" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of B.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[1836

A LING & CO.,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1212.

[1906

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes	
8.00 „	to 10.00 „	„	10 „
10.00 „	to 11.00 „	„	15 „
11.30 „	to 12.45 p.m.	„	15 „
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	„	10 „
1.15 „	to 1.45 „	„	15 „
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	„	10 „
2.15 „	to 5.00 „	„	15 „
5.00 „	to 8.00 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.			
8.00 „	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15	minutes
10.30 „	to 11.00 a.m.	„ 10	„
11.30 „	to 12.00 noon	„ 15	„
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	„ 10	„
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 „	„ 15	„
5.30 „	to 6.00 „	„ 10	„
6.00 „	to 6.30 „	„ 15	„
6.30 „	to 8.30 „	„ 10	„

NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[1842

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.25		8.30		2.20			
SHEK LUNG	dep.	8.40		11.16		4.35			
Shum Chun	dep.	10.23	8.06	4.30	11.25	6.20	5.39	Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays Excepted.	6.00
Sheung Shui	dep.	|	8.13	4.37	11.52	|	5.47		6.07
Fanling	dep.	|	8.15	4.43	11.56	|	5.49		6.11
Taipo Market	dep.	|	8.25	4.53	12.06	|	5.59		6.18
Taipo	dep.	|	8.32	4.58	12.11	|	6.04		6.21
Shatin	dep.	|	8.44	5.12	12.24	|	6.16		|
Yaumati	dep.	|	8.56	5.23	12.36	|	6.26		|
Hung Hom	dep.	|	9.02	5.32	12.43	|	6.32		|
KOWLOON	arr.	11.03	9.05	5.35	12.45	7.00	6.23	7.16	6.46

UP TRAINS.

Stations		No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave	H.K.	6.32	7.55	9.15	10.15	1.15	1.35	2.25	4.05	4.35
KOWLOON	dep.	6.50	8.05	9.30	10.28	1.23	1.43	2.50	4.13	4.50
Hung Hom	dep.	6.54	|	9.36	10.33	1.32	1.52	|	4.22	4.56
Yaumati	dep.	7.00	|	9.43	10.40	1.39	1.59	|	4.27	4.59
Shatin	dep.	7.11	|	9.55	10.52	1.49	2.09	|	4.39	5.11
Taipo	dep.	7.23	|	10.09	11.04	2.01	2.21	|	4.52	5.24
Taipo Market	dep.	7.27	|	10.15	11.08	2.05	2.25	|	4.56	|
Fanling	dep.	7.37	|	10.23	11.17	2.14	2.34	|	5.04	5.35
Sheung Shui	dep.	7.40	|	10.25	11.20	2.18	2.37	|	5.07	5.38
Shum Chun	arr.	7.45	|	|	11.25	2.23	2.41	|	5.12	5.43
	dep.	|	8.50	11.00	|	|	|	5.35	|
SHEK LUNG	dep.	|	10.32	2.25	|	|	|	6.32	|
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.	|	11.45	4.50	|	|	|	6.43	|

Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays Excepted. Weds. and Sats. only. Weds. and Sats. Excepted. Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays Excepted. Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20	6.00

[782

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

1A., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contraflo Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53 „	88 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „	24 „	44 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power	No. 1. 7,000 tons.	No. 2.	12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 feet.	„	590 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	56 „	„	6 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22 „	„	26 „

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoseki)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	383 feet 0 inch.		
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 „	0 „	
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „	7 „	

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

[717

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS HONGKONG. OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1836. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed £14,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.

HONGKONG BRANCH
4 Des Voeux Road, Central
Tel. No. 209

JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager.
1906

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised passage FARES between HONGKONG and CANTON will come into force on 25th March, 1918:—

	DAYBOATS	NIGHTBOATS
Saloon, Single	$ 5.00	$ 7.00
Return	8.00	12.00
2nd Class, Single	2.00	1.60
Deck	1.00	.80

In addition to the above, for the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency $11.00 and Chinese Currency $11.60 available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels, will also be issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG
SATURDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"
SUNDAY, 28TH APRIL, 1918.	
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
MONDAY, 29TH APRIL, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—s.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.
s.s. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

[1451

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

(IN AID OF ITALIAN WAR CHARITIES).

A MAGNIFICENT WAR FILM

OF THE ITALIAN FRONT,

Taken under the direction of the Italian Army,

entitled

"FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA,"

in 5 Parts,

WEDNESDAY, 1st MAY,

9.15 p.m.

ADMISSION:

Dress Circle	$3.
Stalls	$2.
Pit	$1.

Soldiers and Sailors Half-Price.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

[1943

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEUZELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"

14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR"	May 22nd.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	June 19th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	July 17th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting, ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road 33

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER,
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

[1857

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, JULY to DECEMBER, 1917.

With Index, Price $7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

HOTELS

THE
HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

[14

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone No. 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

[22

THE
PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above sea level.

15 Minutes from landing stage.

Under the management of
Mrs. BLAIR.

1465

THE
VICTORIA HOTEL.
CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.
The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. B. EYLES.

[1844

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTAHE, KISHIDARE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SUINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI AND OYUBARI COLLIERIES.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKIO

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOCK HANKOW, PEKING, DAIREN, TAIPEH, LONDON, NEW YORK SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG CANTON AND SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI."
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.

Agencies:
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRABHAM & Co
MANILA—Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO & Co. Ltd.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. B. BROWN, McFARLANE & Co., LTD.

For Particulars apply to—
S. KAWATE, Manager
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong
[1832

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

385

INTIMATIONS

MOUTRIE PIANOS

Represent the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction, combined with the embodiment of forty years' experience.

GUARANTEED for FIVE YEARS.

15% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

[26-6

OUR TIES

are designed to please the eye and please the men who wear them—and they are doing it.

New designs in printed and spot foulard silk Ties for Bows and Knots have just arrived.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

[169

LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

EPICURES A REALLY DELIGHTFUL SMALL CIGAR in Boxes 25 $2.

REINA MARIA EXCELLING IN RICH FLAVOUR AND FAULTLESS BURNING in Boxes of 50 $4.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[1361

Daimler

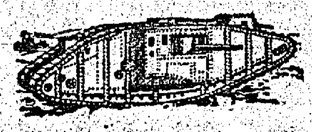
POWER and PERFORMANCE.

The Daimler Company, Ltd.

Coventry

THE silence and smoothness of the Daimler Sleeve-Valve Engine is apt to deceive the uninitiated with regard to its power and performance.

The difference in design, however, which secures this silkiness in running is also responsible for its tremendous power—power which, today, is carrying unprecedented loads in cars and lorries in the war zone.



THE TANK will become the symbol of irresistible POWER and PERFORMANCE. The Daimler Sleeve-Valve Engine is the original power-unit of the Tank.

[1936

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET.

A most delicious wholesome Food easily prepared.

We supply Rennet Tablets.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

Can now be had at our Depot.

[1528

G. B.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

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HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 971 Sapper A. E. Godfrey was enrolled on 22nd April, 1918, and posted to Engineer Company.

No. 972 Sapper R. S. Elms was enrolled on 22nd April, 1918, and posted to Engineer Company.

PROMOTIONS—ENGINEER COMPANY.

No. 119 2nd-Corpl. E. J. Surman to be Corporal, dated 20th April, 1918.

No. 252 2nd.-Corpl. E. C. Norris to be Corporal, dated 21st April, 1918.

No. 115 2nd-Corpl. T. F. O'Sullivan to be Corporal, dated 22nd April, 1918.

No. 117 2nd-Corpl. W. G. Fitzgibbon to be Corporal, dated 23rd April, 1918.

No. 127 Lce.-Corpl. S. Hamer to be 2nd-Corporal, dated 20th April, 1918.

No. 128 Lce.-Corpl. A. G. Warren to be 2nd-Corporal, dated 21st April, 1918.

No. 129 Lce.-Corpl. R. Drude to be 2nd-Corporal, dated 22nd April, 1918.

No. 131 Lce.-Corpl. W. R. Oswald to be 2nd-Corporal, dated 23rd April, 1916.

No. 156 Sapper F. H. Dillon to be Lce.-Corporal, dated 20th April, 1918.

No. 181 Sapper W. O. Lambert to be Lce.-Corporal on 21st April, 1918.

No. 190 Sapper A. Mackenzie to be Lce.-Corporal, dated 21st April, 1918.

No. 251 Sapper W. H. Whiteley to be Lce.-Corporal, dated 23rd April, 1918.

No. 212 Sapper W. J. Owens to be Lce.-Corporal, dated 24th April, 1918.

No. 185 Sapper T. Leeman to be Lce.-Corporal, dated 25th April, 1918.

LEAVE.

Pte. R. A. Ramsay, "B" Co., is granted extension of leave for so long as he holds his present appointment on the s.s. *Anshan*.

Spr. G. M. Cooke, Eng Co., is granted 6 months' leave from 22nd April, 1918.

Spr. G. H. White, Eng. Co., is granted 8 months' leave from 22nd April, 1918.

DRESS.

Helmets will be worn at all parades on and after 1st May. Belts need not be worn by Officers on and after 1st May until 15th November, except when on parade.

CARE OF ARMS.

The following remarks by the Chief Ordnance Officer are published for information:—

Although the conditions of these arms has improved since the last inspection, it is necessary that still greater care should be taken in the cleaning and preservation of same in order to maintain them in a serviceable condition. As will be seen from the attached report, several rifles are rusty; this causes considerable depreciation in a rifle, which could easily be avoided were a little more care taken.

The Administrative Commandant trusts that all ranks will do their best to keep their rifles in perfect condition, that at the next inspection no faults may be found.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

All N.C.Os. and men who have not already done so are to re-draw their rifles and bayonets at once, and return charges and dummy cartridges to Headquarters.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Monday, 29th April:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Layers as detailed. Examination by I.G.

Tuesday, 30th April:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill with the exception of Layers who attend examination on 29th April.
5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill with the exception of new D.R.F. and new Layers' Classes.

Wednesday, 1st May:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Layers as detailed. Examination by I.G.

Thursday, 2nd May:—
5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 3rd May:—
5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

26th April, to 2nd May:—
E. L. Manning Nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.30 p.m. Electricians at 6.45 p.m.

Officers next for duty—Belchers, Capt. Russell; Lyeemun, 2nd-Lt. Hill; Stonecutters, Lt. Stevenson.

Instructions for N.C.Os. and men of Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1 at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, Class 2 at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays; Class 3 at Lyeemun at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff-Sergts. Ovendene and Parsons, R.E., Corpl. Day and 2nd-Corpl. Norris, H.K.D.C., at Belchers, and Staff Sergts. Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C., at Lyeemun.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.

Wednesday, 1st May:—
5.30 p.m. N.C.Os. of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

Friday, 3rd May:—
5.30 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Company drill. Dress: Drill order.

"B" COMPANY.

Friday, 3rd May:—
5.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Company drill. Dress: Drill order.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

Monday, 29th April:—
5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Dock, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Queen's Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 30th April:—
7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 1st May:—
5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters Nos. 4 and 5 Guns only.

Thursday, 2nd May:—
5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend:—Ptes. Field, Irvine, Labrum, A. C. D. Logan, C. R. Logan, McKerns, Pinguet, and Stapleton.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 29th April:—
5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 2nd May:—
5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 30th April, and Friday, 3rd May:—
5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Note.—Rifles (with bores free from oil) and sidearms are to be brought to the parade on 30th April.

STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.

Tuesday, 30th April:—
5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 29th April, and Friday, 3rd May:—
5.15 p.m. All units except "D" Co. on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeants Edmonds and Meade. Dress: Drill order.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. E. W. BEARD.

CHURCH PARADE.

Sunday, 28th April:—
10.10 a.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections fall in Star Ferry, Hongkong side.
10.30 a.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections fall in Star Ferry, Kowloon side.

Monday, 29th April:—
5.10 p.m. Full parade of the whole of the Company at Headquarters. Review order.

Wednesday, 1st May:—
5.10 p.m. Annual Inspection at Headquarters. Any Cadet absenting himself from this parade without first having obtained leave from the O.C. will be struck off the strength.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1918.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' PHOTOGRAPH.

An Officers' photograph will be taken at Headquarters at 5 p.m. on Monday, 29th April. Dress, shorts and putties, Sam Browne belt (one brace) and cap. All Officers are requested to attend.

SERGEANTS' MESS.

A special meeting of the Sergeants' Mess will be held at Headquarters at 6 p.m. on Monday, 29th April. All members are specially requested to attend.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

GENERAL AMBULANCE DUTY.

1. The Brigade is prepared whenever possible to send, on application, trained members with suitable equipment for duty at public gatherings; members will not be sent unless such application is made to the undersigned by those responsible for the gathering at which attendance is required.
2. In case of emergency, a telephone message should be sent to the undersigned or to any of the following Telephone numbers, 2378, 460 1877, 2723, 1586, 1681, 1477, 339, 2486, when as many members as possible will attend.
3. Under no circumstances whatever do members of the Brigade accept payment for services rendered.

CORPS PARADE.

All detachments will parade for inspection of equipment on the Cricket Ground on Sunday, April 28th, at 9.30 a.m. Dress: Helmets, shorts, puttees, haversacks (fitted), water-bottles (filled). Ambulances, stretchers and field-cases required.

The attention of Divisional Superintendents is called to Circular of March 25th, 1918.

NO. 2 V.A.D.

Thursday, May 2nd:—
8 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

NO. 3 V.A.D.

Monday, April 29th:—
15.15 Recruit drill.

Tuesday, April 30th:—
1.15 Bandaging class.

Wednesday, May 1st:—
2.30 Band practice.

Thursday, May 2nd:—
15.15 Recruit drill.

Friday, May 3rd:—
1.15 Bandaging class.

Saturday, 4th May:—
2.30 p.m. Band practice.
3.15 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill (trained members).

NO. 4 V.A.D.

First Aid Examinations.

The following have passed the examination in First Aid to the wounded:—

(a) Second Examination:—Sgt. Kong Ki-fai, Lce.-Corpls. Lai Li-him, Sun Iu-tung, Privates Lo Kwok-min, Chan Kwong-shing, Sun In-yik, So Cheuk-fai, Yeung Ming-tat, Tso Chung-leung, Yeung Shiu-ching, Leung Cheuk-hing, Mak Wai-man, Wu Iu-nam, Wei Yu and Wong Ying.

(b) First Examination:—Li Yeung-on, Yeung King-kui, Kwok U-leung, Fung Shiu-kau, Mok Ying-kwai, Lo Hin-chung, Tsoi Tsz yui, Ko Kin-fan, Ko Yau-cheong, Ip Kau, Liang Douglas, M. A. Khan, Wong Kang-ko, Tsui Wai-san, Li Iu-leung, Tso Wai-hing, Tseung Ping-nam, Ko King-fan, Leung Kit-tsoi, Lee Tsz-ming, Yik Tsz-ming, Chan King-ching, Cheng Tsz, tao, Leung Foo-shun, Wong Hon-kwok, Shui Chung-pak, Pang Yui-fong, Ng Pak-ying, Yeung Wai-pang, Leung Ping-fong, Chan Yui-hing, Ng Pak-kwan, and Kwan Woon tak.

Continued at foot of next Column.)

STUDENT CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING.

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE WITH A LITTLE BOY.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with kidnapping a little boy.

Mr. M. H. Preston appeared for the defendant.

Sergeant Murphy said defendant was a native of a village near Canton. He came to Hongkong for the purposes of study. On March 26th he went back to the country to worship at his ancestors tombs. He remained in the country till the 13th inst., when he mysteriously disappeared. Simultaneously, a small boy, aged nine years, also disappeared. Information was received to the effect that defendant was seen leaving the village with the boy in his company. The child was brought to Hongkong and was later taken to Yaumati, where he was imprisoned in a house for a number of days. It appeared that a woman, a neighbour of the defendant, heard a little boy crying, and, going into the next house, entered into conversation with him. She learnt that the little boy had been kidnapped from the country by the defendant. The boy's father was communicated with, and he came to Hongkong two days' ago for the purpose of identifying the child. When they went to the house they discovered, to their consternation, that the child had again disappeared. They searched far and wide, but no news of the child was obtained. They had no alternative but to arrest defendant.

Mr. Preston said he understood that the mother of the boy had come down from the country to give evidence, and he believed that it would be sufficiently clear to warrant the discharge of his client.

Mr J. R. Wood remanded the case till next Thursday.

SPORT.

GOLF.

CAPTAIN'S CUP COMPETITION FOR LADIES.

The final for the Captain's Cup 1917-18 for the Ladies' Section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club resulted in a win for Mrs. Athol Anderson. Mrs. Moore was runner-up.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

What will probably be the most interesting and exciting match of the season takes place this afternoon at the Happy Valley, when St. Joseph's College and the South China Athletic meet in the second division of the Hongkong League. Both teams have a large number of supporters and, although the Chinese team holds a much better position in the league than the College team, very few followers of local football would like to guarantee a win for the Athletic.

A victory for St. Joseph's will give the league to the 88th Co. R.G.A., while if the Athletic capture both points they will become champions. In the event of a draw, a replay will be necessary between the 88th Co. and the South China Athletic, who will both possess 25 points.

It is a pity that the two civilian teams have allowed their fixtures to get so far behind, for if another match has to be played it cannot take place before May, which is much too late in the season for Europeans to be expected to play football in Hongkong.

The collection at the Navy *v.* Army match last Saturday realised $34 for charity. This was nearly all contributed by Service men. The marathon race, of course, considerably affected the attendance.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

South China Athletic *v.* St. Joseph's College—Club ground. Kick-off, 5 p.m. *Referee*, Mr. Black. Linesmen, Messrs. Durose and Bryne.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

MUSKETRY DEPARTMENT.

During the absence on leave of Chief Inspector (Musketry) Chinchen from April 27th to June 8th, the above department will be in charge of Inspector Fisher.

EQUIPMENT PARADES.

Monday, 29th inst.:—
Staff and Mounted Police.

Tuesday, 30th inst.:—
Buglers and Drummers and Band and Orchestra.

Wednesday, 1st May:—
Ambulance Platoon, and all ranks, including medical exempts, who have not previously attended.

Thursday, 2nd May:—
Sections 11 and 12.

T. F. HOUGH,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1918.

ORDERS FOR WEEK.

"A" and "B" Divisions.

Monday, April 29th:—
4.20 p.m. Squad drill.

Tuesday, April 30th:—
1.20 p.m. First aid class.

Thursday, May 2nd:—
4.20 p.m Stretcher drill.

Friday, May 3rd:—
1.20 p.m. Bandaging practice.

(Sd.) E. RALPHS,
District Supt., in Charge of District.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1918.

THE PEAK SCHOOL.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports of the pupils of the Peak School were held yesterday afternoon at "Tanderagee," The Peak, the residence of the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. There was a large gathering of Peak residents present, including:—Major-General and Miss Ventris, Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C., Bishop Lander and Mrs. Lander, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Mrs. N. J. Stabb, Major and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. D. C. Wolfe, Mr A. D. Cousland, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Dr. Pearce, Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mrs. Stedman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Wetton, Madame de Journel, the Rev. Copley Moyle, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ralphs, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dunbar, Mrs. E. J. Chapman, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. McI. Messer, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Tutcher, and Mrs. L. Forster.

Nearly all the children participated in the various events and quite an enjoyable time was spent by young and old alike. There was keen competition amongst the young folk, the spirit of rivalry seeming to manifest itself most particularly among the smallest members of the school. During the afternoon tea was provided, Mr. Severn acting as host.

At the conclusion of the sports Mrs. Messer distributed the awards. Cheers were then called for Mrs. Messer and the Hon. Mr. Severn and were lustily given, and the singing of the National Anthem terminated the proceedings.

The following were the officials:—

Judge.—Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.; Handicapper.—Mr. E. Ralphs; Clerk of Course.—Mr. J. Ralston; Starter.—Mr. L. Forster; Timekeeper.—Mr. W. Pryde. Committee.—Mrs. Main, Miss M. Rodger, Miss Skinner, Miss D. Rodger, and Miss J. Jack.

The following were the donors of prizes:—Lady May, Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. de Journel, Master R. Armstrong, Bishop and Mrs. Lander, Mr. and Mrs. Lander, Mr. and Mrs. Messer, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. McDougall, Master B. Dunbar, Mrs. Hammond, and Mrs. Butterfield.

THE RESULTS.

FLAT RACE.

Class Ia.—1, P. de Journel; 2, A. Miller.

Class Ib.—1, B. Dunbar; 2, J. Messer.

Class II.—1, G. Burnett; 2, A. Pearce.

Class III.—1, R. McIntyre; 2, C. Butterfield.

Class IV.—1, D. Hogg; 2, H. Jonkeer.

LONG JUMP.

Class Ia.—1, B. Dunbar; 2, H. de Journel.

Class Ib.—1, R. Armstrong; 2, J. Miller.

Class II.—1, A. Pearce; 2, G. Chatham.

Class III.—1, F. Campbell; 2, D. Campbell.

Class IV.—1, D. Hogg; 2, H. Jonkeer.

HIGH JUMP.

Class Ia.—1, G. de Journel; 2, B. Dunbar.

Class Ib.—1, J. Miller; 2, R. Armstrong.

Class II.—1, G. Burnett; 2, H. Butterfield.

Class III.—1, R. McIntyre; 2, D. Campbell.

Class IV.—1, H. Jonkeer; 2, D. Hogg.

POTATO RACE.

Class Ia.—1, H. de Journel; 2, G. de Journel.

Class Ib.—1, D. Ellis; 2, J. Miller.

Class II.—1, A. Pearce; 2, R. Armstrong.

Class III.—1, R. McIntyre; 2, D. Campbell.

Class IV.—1, D. Hogg; 2, A. Bowley.

SKIPPING.—1, J. Miller; 2, A. Miller.

THREE-LEGGED RACE.—1, Billy Dunbar and J. Messer; 2, A. Ormiston and G. de Journel.

FRENCH SKIPPING RACE.—1, A. Millar; 2, G. Stedman.

Challenge cup (*presented by* Mrs. Butterfield—B. Dunbar.

TUG OF WAR.

B. Dunbar's team won. The teams were:—B. Dunbar, G. Stedman, A. Miller, B. Hammond, H. Butterfield, H. Butterfield, J. Miller, H. de Journel, T. Wetton, K. Blair, E. Lammert, H. Lander, C. Butterfield, H. Messer, R. McIntyre, D. Hogg, K. Chapman, B. Kent, H. Jonkeer, J. Cousland, D. Bowley, L. Leask *versus* J. Messer, J. Lander, L. de Journel, V. Butterfield, D. Ellis, H. Armstrong, T. Cashman, D. Campbell, W. Hancock, A. Pearce, A. Bowley, L. McDougal, F. Campbell, E. Wolfe, G. Chatham, G. Burnett, B. Adams, J. Chapman, R. Malkin, B. Sutton, B. Blair.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

ANNUAL SPORTS.

The annual sports of St. Stephen's College were held at Happy Valley yesterday. There was a good attendance and some interesting racing. Music was provided by the band of the 18th Infantry. At the conclusion of the sports the prizes were distributed by Mrs. J. M. Wong.

Owing to pressure on our space it is impossible to give the full results. The following were the Cup winners:—

RESULT.

Junior Cup.—Lo Kun Hang 15 points.

Runner Up.—Ma Hin Lee 12 points.

Middle Cup.—Pan Hin Kwong 28 points.

Runner Up.—Felix Chen 16 points.

Senior Cup.—Kwek Pok Hing 27 points.

Runner Up.—Tsoi Hak Hon 25 points.

MAGNA CHARTA.

THE RIGHTS OF A BRITISH SUBJECT

WHAT CONSTITUTES GOOD GOVERNMENT?

INTERESTING ARGUMENT BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

ACTION AGAINST PROMINENT OFFICIALS.

THE QUESTION OF DAMAGES DISCUSSED.

The action which Li Hong Mi, a solicitor's clerk, whose deportation has been ordered, is bringing against the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Attorney-General, was continued at the Full Court yesterday.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. Alabaster, O.B.E., instructed by Mr. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, appear for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., and the Attorney-General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, O.B.E., instructed by the Crown Solicitor, represent the defendants.

Mr. Pollock, in the previous day's hearing, had submitted that the plaintiff, when in the position of the accused party, was entitled to all the safeguards which were provided in the ordinary course of natural justice, and to hammer this point home and to show what an injustice would be done if the Crown's contention was upheld, he pointed out, at the outset of yesterday's proceedings, that the plaintiff had been charged with offences alleged to have been committed some years before the Deportation Ordinance was passed.

Mr. Pollock then went on to the various charges made by the plaintiff. There are seventeen in all and, upon the grounds contained in them the plaintiff contends that the Deportation Order is bad in law, or, in the alternative, if the Court holds that the procedure adopted was permitted under the Ordinance, then, that the Deportation Ordinance 1917 is *ultra vires*.

The first two charges were that the plaintiff was wrongfully deprived by the Captain Superintendent of Police of his right to interview a solicitor on matters affecting his deportation, and that plaintiff was wrongfully assaulted whilst in the custody of Mr. Messer.

The Chief Justice: So far your argument has dealt with the whole question of the validity of the Deportation Order. Now you are coming to what took place in prison. Are you going to ask for damages against the Captain Superintendent of Police?

Mr. Pollock: Oh, yes, my Lord, we do ask for damages. Moreover, it is a matter which touches the validity of the Order also, because when they deprived a man of legal advice they were touching his defence. Continuing, Mr. Pollock said that the Prison Regulations upon which the defendants relied were made for the conduct of prisoners in the prison known as Victoria Gaol. Under the Deportation Ordinances it was quite clear that the person in whose custody the accused was placed was the Superintendent of the House of Detention. It did not affect the matter that at the present moment the Superintendent of Victoria Goal was the same person as the Superintendent of the House of Detention, or that Victoria Gaol was, at the moment, the House of Detention. The General Civil Hospital or any building might be appointed a House of Detention, and because Victoria Gaol had been appointed it did not follow that the regulations made for the conduct of prisoners in that gaol were applicable to the House of Detention.

The Chief Justice: The prison regulations do not apply and it is a fact that there are no regulations.

Mr. Pollock: That is so. In order to show the inapplicability of the prison regulations it should be pointed out that the party, who is arrested and then taken to the Secretary of Chinese Affairs, is entitled, if he can find it, to bail. The whole scheme of the Deportation Ordinance contemplates that a man should be in actual detention only for a few hours. It is not contemplated that he should be regarded as an ordinary inmate of the gaol.

The Chief Justice: If he cannot find bail he must remain in the House of Detention.

Mr. Pollock: Oh, yes, but he is in the House of Detention and not in Victoria Gaol.

The Chief Justice: I suppose he would be entitled to eat beefsteak and drink champagne.

Mr. Pollock: I suppose so; that would only be a matter of finance. Continuing, he pointed out that under the Vagrancy Ordinance there were special statutory provisions under which a man might be made subject to the prison regulations in regard to certain things; in the Deportation Ordinance there were no such stipulations. This showed that where it was considered that the Prison Regulations should apply to any class of persons in the House of Detention, the Legislature provided for that. In this case the Legislature had made no provision and, on the other hand, if a man could provide bail, he would never become an inmate of the House of Dentention in the ordinary sense of the word at all.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: Deportees always have their finger-prints taken.

Mr. Pollock: Yes, there is provision for taking a man's finger-prints, but not until the Order has been made.

The Chief Justice: And this took place before he saw the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, before he had an opportunity of explaining anything?

Mr. Justice Gompertz: If the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, after considering the matter and interviewing the accused, had come to the conclusion that there was no case against him, he would have sent a report to the Governor-in-Council, and if the Governor-in-Council had not made an order, this man, nevertheless, would already have undergone these processes in gaol.

Mr. Pollock: That is so; they had no right to treat him as an ordinary prisoner. Mr. Pollock also again submitted that the man had a right to speak to his solicitor.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: It is true when a man is arrested and comes up to the Police Court that he has a right to see a solicitor, but has he a right to see a solicitor before his statement is taken?

Mr. Pollock: He should see a solicitor before he is invited to make, as this man was, a full statement in answer to charges.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: Did he ultimately see his solicitor?

Mr. Pollock: After he had been bailed out.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: Has he asked for a further examination?

Mr. Pollock: We claim that we have a right to the evidence of the prosecution before any witnesses are examined. That has been our claim all through. We should simply be waiving that right, if we asked for an examination before that condition was complied with.

The Chief Justice: Did he ask the Captain Superintendent of Police to see his solicitor immediately?

Mr. Pollock: Yes, but the Captain Superintendent of Police said he could speak to Mr. Leo d'Almada on office matters only and not in connection with the proposal to deport him. That is a serious thing.

The Attorney-General pointed out that Mr. Leo d'Almada asked to speak to the plaintiff solely on office matters and that request was granted.

Mr. Pollock: Why did the Captain Superintendent of Police ask for such an undertaking?

Mr. Justice Gompertz: It does not say that he did ask for such an undertaking.

Mr. Pollock: It is too ludicrous to suppose that Mr. Leo d'Almada would give such an undertaking voluntarily. Mr. Messer will be called, and I think the evidence will bear out what I say. Continuing, Mr. Pollock submitted that it was simply a question of two men coming together and one man being restricted in his conversation with the other. It was not a question of the man's right to appear before any Tribunal or the Governor-in-Council.

The Chief Justice: He had heard the charges I suppose when he was brought up to prison?

Mr. Pollock: He was taken to Mr. Messer first.

The Chief Justice: If he had heard the charges it was very proper to wish to consult a solicitor as to what to say. But if he had not heard the charges I do not see what assistance a solicitor could have been.

Mr. Pollock: He has been arrested with a view to deportation. He wants to know what his rights are. The fact that he had not a ghost of a notion what he was going to be charged with rendered it all the more imperative that his rights under the Ordinance should be made known to him.

The Chief Justice: All that his solicitor could have advised him to do would be to keep a discreet silence.

Mr. Pollock: If he had given that advice it would have been extremely dangerous, because if he had kept a discreet silence, as far as one can judge from the framework of the Ordinance, the Deportation Order might have been made almost then and there.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: When was the first claim for this evidence for the prosecution made?

Mr. Pollock: Right from the beginning.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: Then the Governor must have known that this request had been made and refused before the Deportation Order was made.

Mr. Pollock: It is unlikely that the Governor would have all the details of this matter reported to him.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: It is more natural to suppose that it was than it was not.

Mr. Pollock: I should say it was extremely unlikely that all the correspondence was laid before the Governor-in-Council.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: Are we to assume that the Governor knew nothing about this request having been made? How can you ask us to assume that?

Mr. Pollock: I think it is a fair assumption. This point is a legal point. It would go before the Crown Solicitor or the Attorney-General. A certain procedure has been adopted on the advice of the Crown Solicitor or the Attorney-General, or both. Why should the Secretary of Chinese Affairs, if he was doing something which he considered he had a perfect right to do, think he ought to trouble the Executive Council about it?

Mr. Justice Gompertz: The Secretary of Chinese Affairs would know it. The Attorney-General would know it and the Colonial Secretary would know it as the correspondence passes through his office.

Mr. Pollock: But why should they bring it up in the Executive Council?

Mr. Justice Gompertz: Three members of the Council know all about it, and I should think it improbable that the Governor did not know it. This is a fairly new Ordinance, and, as far as I know, this is the first case that has come under it. When that happens and when legal questions are raised upon it I should think the Governor would take an interest in the matter.

Mr. Pollock: The Council would only consider the report.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: This is now something of a *cause célebre*, the previous trial having miscarried and I should think the whole file on the question would be considered.

The Chief Justice: The whole file of correspondence would go to the Executive Council.

Mr. Pollock: I should very much question whether all the letters are read. Continuing, Mr. Pollock again submitted that as the report stated that the man had been duly examined and the evidence of the prosecution was forwarded, anyone would think it a natural thing that the man accused had seen that evidence. As a lawyer that was the conclusion that he personally would have come to.

Further statements in the plaintiff's claim were "that the plaintiff was wrongfully called upon to answer more than one charge at one time and in one and the same proceeding taken with a view to his deportation," and, also, "that the plaintiff was wrongfully accused of divers offences of such a vague and general character that it was impossible for him (in the absence of knowledge of the statements of the witnesses against him) to effectively make his defence to such offences or to state what witnesses or other evidence he desired to adduce in his own defence."

There were other claims referring chiefly to the acts of the Secretary of Chinese Affairs in conducting his enquiry, and, as stated, Mr. Pollock submitted that on these and other grounds the deportation of the plaintiff was bad in law.

Alternatively, the plaintiff claimed that, if the Crown's ludicrously narrow interpretation of the Ordinance was upheld, then the Deportation Ordinance, 1917, was *ultra vires*. Mr. Pollock submitted that if the Crown's contention was correct, that this Ordinance gave powers under which a man could be had up and charged with these serious offences, without having any opportunity of knowing the evidence for the prosecution, and answering that evidence—if that was the form of Ordinance which was purported to be passed here—then that Ordinance was *ultra vires*.

His submission that, in these circumstances, the Ordinance was *ultra vires* rested on two main grounds, firstly, that it conflicted with the rights secured by Magna Charta, and, secondly, that it was repugnant to natural justice. Assuming that Magna Charta applied to this Colony, then it was, he submitted, quite clear that the Ordinance, construed in the narrow sense put forward by the Crown, was contrary to Magna Charta, because it offended against the fundamental principle of giving a party the right to be heard in his own defence, which, as he had shown, included the right of that party to know the evidence brought against him. It would follow that the Ordinance could not stand.

The Chief Justice: Even assuming it had received the Royal assent?

Mr. Pollock pointed out that the Royal Assent had not been received, but submitted that even if it had it would make no difference. Assuming Magna Charta to be in force, then there was a conflict with the Ordinance if they accepted the interpretation of the Ordinance as put forward by the Crown. His other ground for submitting that the Ordinance was *ultra vires* was on account of its repugnancy to natural justice.

The Chief Justice: Under the Charter of the Colony the Governor is empowered, with the advice of the Legislative Council, to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Colony. Supposing the right to be heard is a fundamental right. Assuming that the construction placed upon this Ordinance deprives a party of that right. Are you prepared to say that this Ordinance is outside the confines of "the good government of the Colony."

Mr. Pollock: Obviously it must be, because it is contrary to the fundamental principles laid down for good government. It cannot be for the order and good government of the Colony that a man should be deprived of rights that he would have by the Common Law of England, rights which would be secured to him by Magna Charta. Also Mr. Pollock submitted that a British subject had a right to live within the Realm; he had a right to remain within the King's allegiance.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: It does not follow that the man is to be deported outside the Realm; only from the Colony. He may go back to Penang, whence he came.

Mr. Pollock: He might be sent to Canton.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: We are not to assume that he is going to be sent to Canton. If he was put on the train for Canton, then would be the time to take action.

Mr. Pollock: I see that point but under the Deportation Order it is within the competence of the Authorities to send him to a place outside the British possessions.

Mr. Pollock then quoted cases to show that their Lordships had competence to reverse an Order of the Governor-in-Council. In reference to damages he suggested that that question might be referred to the Registrar. Their Lordships might give a decision on the rights of the parties and then the question of damages could go before the Registrar.

The Chief Justice: There is no question of assessed damages. It is simply a question for this Court. It would simply be delegating our duties to the Registrar.

Mr. Gompertz: There will be a claim for special damages, I suppose, for taking the finger-prints and for the physical examination in the gaol.

Mr. Pollock: And for issuing a Deportation Order.

The Chief Justice: For general "loss of face."

Mr. Pollock: We are not merely claiming against Mr. Messer, but against Mr. Hallifax and the Crown.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: What has Mr. Hallifax done?

Mr. Pollock: He has refused this party his rights. He has withheld the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, and that has resulted in very serious things.

The Chief Justice: Because the Secretary of Chinese Affairs performs a duty placed upon him by Statute, and reports to the Executive Council; because that report is unfavourable he is to be liable for damages.

Mr. Pollock: Because he has not performed the duty he was called upon to perform.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: He refused to allow the Common Law right. It is the same as the good old case of the man who was not allowed to vote.

Mr. Pollock: There is also a breach of duty on the part of the Governor-in-Council, in that the Common Law right was withheld. That led to serious consequences. The Governor-in-Council knowing that the accused claimed the right to be heard withheld that right.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: You argued just now that the Governor would know nothing about that request to be heard. You cannot have it both ways.

Mr. Pollock: Oh, yes, that is so, but at the same time the Government must be liable for the course adopted by the Attorney-General. Also, there is the question of damages on account of the curious position the Government have taken up with regard to Mr. Li Hong Mi's pension.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: The pension is naturally at the pleasure of the Crown. You cannot bring any claim, can you?

The Chief Justice: As the result of the action of the Government it may be that the pension is lost. If that is so that surely is a subject of special damages.

Plaintiff was then questioned and stated that he was still drawing his pension.

Mr. Pollock pointed out that the Government had steadfastly refused to define their attitude with regard to the plaintiff's pension, but Mr. Justice Gompertz was of the opinion that they could not assume that it would be taken away from him.

Before the Court rose Mr. Justice Gompertz referred to the amendment which the Government desired to make in their statement of defence. It will be remembered that in their original defence the Crown stated that the evidence for the prosecution had been withheld from the plaintiff because the plaintiff, under the Ordinance, had no right to see it. Their proposed amendment, which was contested on the first day's hearing by Mr. Pollock, is to the effect that the reason for withholding the evidence was that the disclosure of it would be prejudicial to the public interest.

Mr. Justice Gompertz put forward the suggestion that the amendment really did not matter one way or the other. If Mr. Pollock's construction of the Ordinance was accepted the fact that the Government had evidence which they could not use made no difference. If Mr. Pollock's contention was right that this evidence had, in the course of natural justice, to be produced, and the Government could not produce it because it was not in the public interest for it to be disclosed, then, in the absence of that evidence, the plaintiff could not be found guilty. On the other hand, if the Crown's contention was right, that they could proceed as they had done without allowing the plaintiff to see the evidence against him, it did not matter whether the evidence was put in or not; if the Crown's contention was upheld, that they were justified under the Ordinance in withholding this evidence, it did not matter whether they had a second justification as it were for withholding the evidence in the public interest.

Mr. Pollock: They are trying to use this amendment as a shield.

The Chief Justice: Bearing in mind the position you take up does it matter?

Mr. Justice Gompertz: Does it matter? In your view they must produce the evidence against the man. If for some reason they cannot produce it, that is nothing to us.

The matter was not argued further. The point was left for Mr. Pollock's consideration and the case was then adjourned until Monday.

THANKS FOR ASSISTANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE TOMBOLA.

The Committee of the Society of St. George desire to thank the following for their kind services in helping to bring about the success of the Tombola:—

Mr. Chopard, of the Astor House Hotel, for use of his premises as a store, and also for the most willing assistance on numerous occasions. His unfailing tact and help, as well as his generous action, is much appreciated.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. for receiving gifts.

Mr. Hurley for arranging and displaying prizes.

Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co. for loan of bunting.

The Hongkong Electric Co. for fixing light.

The China & Japan Telephone Co. for installing telephone.

The Hongkong Hotel and Astor House Hotel for loan of trestles.

The Army Ordnance Dept. for loan of flags, screens, chairs, etc.

Messrs. Cheong Lee for assisting to arrange store.

Messrs. Wing Hing for use of furniture for the drawing of prizes.

Mr. J. P. Braga for printing.

Special thanks are also due to the Military and Police Authorities for the special arrangements they so kindly made, which relieved the workers of much anxiety and in a great measure ensured the satisfactory running of the Tombola store.

In conclusion, the Committee's heartiest thanks are tendered to the Press for the special interest they evinced in the Tombola and the extra advertising facilities which were so frequently and generously afforded.

(*Other Local News will be found on Page 6.*)

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 1741.

—:o:—

JUST RECEIVED:

NEW DESIGNS IN BABY CARRIAGES

HIGH-CLASS COACH FINISH IN EFFECTIVE COLOURS.

PRICES REASONABLE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. 18

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LIMITED.

Missions Building, CANTON. Hotel Mansions, HONGKONG.

Agents for PALM OLIVE.

Soap, Shaving Stick, Toilet Powder, Shampoo, Face Cream, Talcum Powder.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING ALLOWANCE GIVEN.

1165

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

—:o:—

"ATLAS" REGD.

SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

WEAR AND DYE GUARANTEED.

—:o:—

With Stiff or Soft Double Cuff.

This High-Class make is Better-Made, Better-Materials and Better-Cut—thus ensuring perfect comfort—than other makes.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG,

Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST-CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.

Just received a Selection of ARTISTIC SILVER MEDALS of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, &c., &c.

1845

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the Session, 1917

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE $5

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Society.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1918. [1937

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1918. [1938

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1918. [1939

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, the 11th May, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1918, electing Directors and Auditors.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12 o'clock NOON April 27th to 12 o'clock Noon May 11th.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

1940

AGENT WANTED.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—A MANCHESTER FIRM OF MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS of Dyed, White, Printed and Coloured Cotton Piece Goods want an Agent in HONGKONG on Commission. Applicants will be treated as strictly confidential.

"J 217,"
c/o W. H. SMITH & SON,
Advertising Agents,
Blackfriars, Manchester, England.
[1941

FOR SALE.

ON MOUNT PARISH, WANCHAI, a well-built Four-Roomed House with Garden. Electric Light, Gas and Telephone installed. Apply to—

D. V. STEAVENSON,
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.
[1942

THE TOMBOLA.

THE DRAWERS of PRIZES can obtain same on presentation of their tickets at the TOMBOLA STORE, Queen's Road next door to the Astor House Hotel) between the hours of 10 A.M. - 1 P.M. and 2 P.M.-5 P.M. from the 23rd to the 30th April, at NOON, after which all Unclaimed Prizes will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION for the benefit of War Charities.
[1911

HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW, 1918.

THE above SHOW will be held at the RACE-COURSE TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 27th April. Judging commences at 2 o'clock sharp.

Admission $1.—Ladies free.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free.
All exhibits must be on the Show Ground by 12 o'clock.
Magnificent specimens of Poultry.
The pick of the Colony's Dogs.

G. W. GEGG,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
[1926

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT 6% WAR LOAN OF 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that COUPON No. 3 is payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on 1st May, 1918.

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Treasurer.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1918. [1930

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Agreement for service between J. M. XAVIER and the HONGKONG IMPORT & CHINA PRODUCE EXPORT CO. has expired by effluxion of time.

LO AND LO,
Solicitors for the above-named Company.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1918. [1915

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

A SECOND CLERK for the General Office, UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG. Applicants must have a good knowledge of English and Written Chinese, Book-keeping and Typewriting.

Apply immediately to—
THE REGISTRAR.
[1933

INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th May, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th day of April, to MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1918. [1931

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th day of April, 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, upon the terms *(inter alia)* of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, good-will and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 52,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of $7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of $7.50 each of that Company for each share of $25 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 2,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of $7.50 each credited as fully paid up be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

Dated the 16th day of April, 1918.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.
[1901

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members Advertised to be held on SATURDAY, the 27th April, is unavoidably postponed until SATURDAY, the 11th May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road.

By Order.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1918. [1890

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3051 for 30 Shares Nos. 11416 to 11445 standing in the books of the Society in the name of FRANCISCO DE PAULA CEMBRANO late of Wimbledon, Middlesex, England, has been declared LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1918. [1879

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1903 for Shares numbered 28775/28834 and dated 11th January, 1909, has been LOST or DESTROYED. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Dated 4th day of April, 1918. [1860

WANTED.

WANTED by a European Firm in India an EXPERT, European, Chinese or American, who has a thorough practical experience in the manufacture of glue from Hide cuttings and bones. Good salary to a reliable man. Apply in the first instance with copies of testimonials,

MANAGER,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
1927

INTIMATIONS

ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

"THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE."

REPEAT PERFORMANCES:

TO-NIGHT!

SATURDAY, 27TH APRIL,

AT 9.15 P.M.

ORDINARY THEATRE PRICES.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S from FRIDAY 19th inst., at 9 A.M.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price to Pit and Gallery.
1910

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 14th day of May, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate in Barker Road, at The Peak, and comprising those pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70 and GARDEN LOT NUMBER 24 together with the attractive residential house thereon known as

"TUSCULUM,"

and garden tennis court thereto attached, IN ONE LOT.

Rural Building Lot No. 70 contains an area of 29,790 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 75 years.

Garden Lot No. 24 contains an area of 7,500 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 21 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
1, Des Vœux Road, Central,
Vendors' Solicitors,
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1918. [1929

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
1875

TO LET.

PEAK, FURNISHED FLAT (complete) To Let for 4 months, June-September. 5 minutes from Tram.

Apply—
Box 22,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1916

TO LET.

NO. 2, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
1676

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
40, Connaught Road Central.
[900

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

LUSTLEIGH, 57, THE PEAK.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
[28

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1628

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 109, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.

Apply—
C. H. GALE,
P.W.D.
[1834

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER, Male or Female. State experience, salary required and references. Apply—

Box No. 100
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
1817

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED).

A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable Drink.

Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and Bathing Parties.

PINTS $1.20 PER DOZ.
SPLITS 70 CTS. „ „

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 436.

[12

DEATH.

DRUMMOND.—At Home, on 23rd April, 1918, WILLIAM DRUMMOND, late Chief Engineer, s.s. *Vamsang*, aged 52 years. [1935

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 27TH APRIL, 1918.

THE MAN-POWER QUESTION

IT is understood that the Colonial Government is in communication with the Imperial Authorities on the subject of conscription for overseas service. There will be no disposition to dispute, we think, that this Colony should accept its due share of the obligations resting upon the Empire in this great crisis. While, however, the principle of compulsory service will, no doubt, be loyally accepted as both necessary and desirable, the details will require very careful consideration if the scheme is to be worked without friction. It is necessary, first of all, that there should be a clear conception of the end which it is sought to serve. Presumably, the object is not to furnish men for garrison duty either at Home or abroad, because there must be available for this service plenty of troops who have returned from the Front wounded and conscripts who are unfit physically for more strenuous duties. Moreover, every man of British parentage in this Colony to-day is already serving in a similar capacity here, in addition to carrying on his ordinary avocation. It is, therefore, to be assumed that the intention is to send reinforcements to the fighting line, in which use the question of age is of prime importance. In this connection it will be recalled that the limit adopted in the Treaty Ports is forty-one years. This is lower than that now obtaining in the United Kingdom, where the announcement was recently made in the House of Commons that it was hoped to find men of forty-five suitable for service in the field. Is must be remembered, however, that the conditions of life in the Far East are less conducive to physical fitness than those at Home. Probably here and there may be one who will compare favourably with men of his own age in any part of the Empire, but if that line of argument is to be followed there is no reason for stopping short of the limit set in Great Britain. While, however, there are in Great Britain many hale men of forty-five employed in manual labour, that is not the case in Hongkong, where, if anyone is to be retained, it should surely be those in responsible positions whose commercial value is greater than their military value. If this theory of physical disability does not apply it will mean, if conscription is carried out seriously, that the Colony will be denuded of its British inhabitants. It will be noticed that in Newfoundland, which is a small Colony with a population of about a quarter of a million, the age-limit for military service has been set at thirty-nine, and only unmarried men and childless widowers are liable. If these conditions were to be imposed in Hongkong it is probable that the number of men available would be very small after exemptions had been granted to those deemed to be indispensable in businesses regarded as essential. We hope, therefore, that the Government will not lose sight of the necessity for making provision for the dependents of those who may be conscripted, for, as we pointed out when the Military Service Commission was established, the ordinary separation allowance granted by the British Government would be utterly inadequate in this Colony. The larger hongs may be trusted, no doubt, to continue to treat with generosity those members of their staff who are called to the Colours, but, if any serious scheme of conscription is intended, the smaller and less affluent businesses may be expected to be the chief sufferers, and their *employés* will require assistance. To repatriate the wives and children of those called-up would involve considerable risk and expense, and, if followed generally in Crown Colonies, would impose a further tax upon the already restricted food supplies of Great Britain. Finally, it is imperatively necessary that the Tribunal appointed to consider applications for exemption should command the complete confidence of the community, and that the Government should submit the Civil Service to the same conditions as private firms are required to accept.

A general meeting of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's offices, on Saturday, May 11th, at 12 noon.

During the 24 hours of Thursday 6 cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in the Colony, and there were 3 deaths. All the sufferers were Chinese.

The Bishop of Victoria will hold a confirmation to-morrow at Shekki, Houngshan. During next week he will visit the Tsan Tsing district, east of Canton, and hold confirmations.

A war film, taken under the direction of the Italian Army, entitled "From the Mountains to the Sea" will be shown at the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday, May 1st, in aid of Italian War Charities. Booking is at Moutrie's.

The last performance of "The Witness for the Defence" takes place to-night at 9.15 at the Theatre Royal. Those who appreciate an absorbingly interesting play, well acted and staged, should not miss this opportunity.

The lectures arranged to be given by the Rev. Percy Dearmer have had to be cancelled. Dr. Dearmer is bound for the United States, and alteration in the date of his sailing has made it impossible to extend his stay in Hongkong beyond to-day.

Dr. Y. K. M.A., M.B., Ch.B., has returned to Hongkong and set up practice. He was formerly House Surgeon of the Tung Wah Hospital In 1912 he left for England and studied in Edinburgh University. After graduating he held the appointment of House Surgeon at Queen Mary's Hospital, London.

A cable was received in the Colony yesterday announcing that 2nd Lieut. Charles W. Hodgins, 5th Gordon Highlanders, son of Captain A. E. Hodgins, of the *Haitan*, and Mrs. Hodgins is a prisoner of war and unwounded; it is not known in what camp. 2nd-Lieut. Hodgins, who is a Hongkong boy, was reported "missing" about a month ago, and, naturally, his parents have been suffering the greatest anxiety. The latest news was contained in a cable from Perth.

An entertainment for the troops has been arranged to take place at the Recreation Hall, Mount Austin Barracks, on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock. The following have very kindly promised to assist in the programme:—Mrs. Gordon, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. R. Sutherland, Mr. G. C. Burnett, Lieut. J. Sayer, Miss Ehid Cooper, and the R.E. Dramatic Club (including Sergt. McGregor and Corpl. Charters). The entertainment, which will be open to all, will commence with an exhibition of Chinese juggling.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated April 26th, 1918, state:—

Since our last report of 19th April, our market has shown no improvement, either in prices or in volume of business. The approach of the settlement, which was satisfactorily put through to-day, has been responsible for the restricted amount of business passing, and, with this out of the way, we may see a broadening market next month. Investment stocks have been in good demand, but sellers remain scarce. Shanghai market has been somewhat quieter, but prices show little variation. Singapore market for Rubber shares has been very steady, and a fair business has been done.

The following are our latest quotations:—

Ayer Panas	$ 9.50
Glenealys	2.30
Kedahs	4.00
Kempas	8.50
Malaka Pindas	2.60
Malakoffs	4.45
New Serendahs	4.35
Pujams	13.75
Sandycrofts	3.85
Tapahs	17.00

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted 2/4. Bar Silver is quoted 49½. Sterling T.T. is 3/1⅛. Singapore T.T. is 132⅜. Shanghai T.T. is nominal at about 76½, and the Bank's buying rate for 3d/s bills is nominal at about 70½.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have again come to business at $587, and market closes steady at this figure, with few shares offering.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Business has been done in Unions at $800, and in Cantons at the increased rate of $335, and there are further buyers of both stocks at the rates. North Chinas are in request at Tls. 120, and Yangtszes at $220 with ex. at 75.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires have improved and have changed hands at $310. China Fires could be placed at $133.

SHIPPING.—This market has been very dull. Douglases remain at $68½, with no business reported. Indo-China Preferred are wanted at $32½, but the Deferred have been quite out of favour, and although price is quoted as sellers at $150, sales are said to have been made at considerably under the quotation. Steamboats have experienced a sharp set-back and, in the absence of buyers, price has gradually sagged off to $18, at which there are buyers. Star Ferries are offering at $271.

OILS.—Langkats are rather better, with buyers from the North at Tls. 16½. Shells and Ural Caspians are unchanged at 120/- and 15/-, both nominal.

REFINERIES.—Market has been a little more active and China Sugars have come to business at varying prices from $84 to $86 and they close steady at $84. Malabons are wanted at $29½.

MINING.—Nothing is reported in this section. Raubs could be obtained at $2.80. Kailans are nominal at 40/- Tronohs have buyers at 32/-.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been a fluctuating market and have varied from $120 to $123, chiefly through settlement influences. We close steady at $120. Kowloon Wharves, from the same cause, have eased off to a nominal quotation of $81. Shanghai Docks, after sales at Tls. 10..., are higher again and are said to have buyers from the North at Tls. 108½.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Sales of Humphreys have been made from $52 up to $6, but at the latter rate shares are offering. Hotels are in request at $87½. Lands and Centrals are both nominal at $85 and $90 respectively. West Points are also quoted nominal at $78.

COTTON MILLS.—Prices are mostly rather easier. Ewos are nominal at Tls. 180, as are Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 138, after sales at Tls. 138½ and Tls. 139. Kung Yiks came to business at Tls. 16, but are now on offer at Tls. 15½. Yangtszepoos weakened to Tls. 8.60, but have since been done at Tls. 9, which remains the nominal quotations. Orientals are obtainable at Tls. 52.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements are rather lower and have been done from $6.80 down to $6.60. Ropes have been put through at $25. Peak Trams are rather better, with buyers at $64. Electrics are wanted at $49½, but at $50 there are probable sellers. Providents can be placed at $7.25. China Borneos are nominal at $9, as are China Lights at $4.15, and Dairy Farms at $29. Hongkong Trams have buyers at $5.80 ex-div. (of 23 cts.), but shares are obtainable at $5.90.

MEMO.—Next settlement day, 29th May.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Subject to audit, the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., propose:—

To pay a dividend of $2.25 per share	$135,000.00
To pay a bonus of 75 cents per share	45,000.00
To place to reserve	100,000.00
To write off plant	200,000.00
To write off new property	70,000.00
To write off furniture	563.55
To pay a bonus to staff	12,500.45
To carry forward to next a/c.	121,042.80
	$684,106.80

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Subject to audit, the Directors will recommend that a final dividend of $20, and a bonus dividend of $10, per share be paid for account 1916, making $60 per share for the year; an interim dividend of $30 per share for 1917; and a bonus of 20 per cent. on contributory premium. They will further recommend that £100,000 be passed to Reinsurance Fund, leaving $1,150,000 to be carried forward to Underwriting Suspense Account, thus closing the account for 1916.

THE WAR.

GERMANS RENEW THEIR ONSLAUGHTS.

LATEST NEWS DISTINCTLY ENCOURAGING.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS OF ZEEBRUGGE RAID.

DUTCH NEWSPAPER CONFIRMS DAMAGE.

HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

QUESTION VERY SERIOUS.

Franco-Belgian Front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

HEAVY ENEMY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, April 25th.
3.05 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was heavy fighting throughout the night in and around Villers-Bretonneux, which continues.

We regained ground in counter-attacks and captured a number of prisoners. The fighting yesterday on the whole of this front was most severe, and heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy by our infantry and tanks.

The enemy was three times repulsed with loss northward of the Villers-Bretonneux—St. Quentin road. He used a few tanks in this fighting.

Also, late last evening, the enemy attacked the French north-eastward of Bailleul and was repulsed.

The enemy, early this morning, renewed his attacks in this sector and on the British positions farther east, after an intense bombardment. Fighting continues in this sector on a wide front.

The enemy at night-time attempted a raid in the neighbourhood of Beauchy, but was repulsed.

Hostile artillery were active at night-time in the Festubert and Robecq sectors.

NEWS DISTINCTLY ENCOURAGING.

LONDON, April 25th.
3.35 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—There was heavy and continuous fighting yesterday in the region of Mont Kemmel and Meteren, and astride the Amiens-St. Quentin road. There was fighting around Villers-Bretonneux throughout the night, which is still in progress.

From the direction of Hangard the Germans got a footing in Bois-de-Quenne, the most eastern of the little chain of woods skirting the Amiens road, west of Bretonneux. We counter-attacked and drove back the enemy to the fringe of the wood.

The latest news this morning is distinctly encouraging. We have retaken ground at several places, and the general position is considerably improved.

TANKS USED BY BOTH SIDES.

In the Bretonneux fighting tanks were used on both sides. Ours did well in supporting the infantry. Two got among the Germans and did great execution.

The enemy launched a very heavy attack against the French in the region of Dranoutre last evening, penetrating a section of the French front line, but the French promptly counter-attacked and restored the position.

ASSAULT BY DEEP WAVES OF INFANTRY.

At two o'clock this morning an intense gas barrage was opened against the French front in Flanders, also against some of our troops acting with them.

About two hours later deep waves of infantry delivered an assault. The fighting is still in progress. The enemy was beaten off in various minor attacks.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY ATTACK IN STRENGTH.

LONDON, April 24th.
10.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—After a violent bombardment this morning the enemy attacked on the whole British front to the south of the Somme and the French on our right. The attack was repulsed.

The attack was renewed later in strength against our positions in this sector and the enemy took possession of Villers-Bretteneux, where the fighting was severe and continues.

We repulsed other attacks on the north bank of the Somme, northward of Albert, taking prisoners.

We recaptured a post north-westward of Festubert which we lost on the 22nd inst. The garrison strongly resisted, losing heavily. We took prisoners and machine-guns.

We repulsed a strong attack on our new positions eastward of Robecq and maintained our line intact. We took 84 prisoners, and also secured prisoners in minor enterprises eastward of Nieppe Forest and in the neighbourhood of Meteren.

TWO ENEMY ATTACKS.

LONDON, April 24th.
9.35 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—Two enemy attacks against important tactical positions on parts of the line widely asunder were launched this morning. The first was against Dranoutre, at the foot of Mont Kemmel, which the French troops have been defending. The enemy gained an initial advantage, but suffered so heavily that they were unable to press the attack, and the situation was restored. The second attack was against Villers-Bretonneux, which followed a violent bombardment of gas-shells.

Two enemy Divisions assaulted from the direction of Domard road and penetrated our line at points. They gained a footing in the outskirts of Villers-Bretonneux, where the battle is still in progress. The enemy's objective was certainly not gained.

Coinciding with this operation, an attack was delivered against the French between Castel and Hailles, near Hangard, but failed to attain its known objective.

This morning the enemy endeavoured to push forward his line south of the Clarence River, but was repulsed.

So effective was our rifle and machine-gun fire that the enemy was beaten back without giving battle. In the attack at Bretonneux three German tanks were seen advancing along the road, the infantry following.

GROUND REGAINED.

LATER.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our counter-attacks regained the ground at Villers-Bretonneux.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

There was sharp air-fighting yesterday. We heavily bombed Merville, Estaires, Steenwerck, La Borgue, Chaulnes railway junction and Ostend docks.

We brought down 15 and drove down two. One of ours is missing.

Our night-fliers dropped 20 tons of bombs on Coulers, Merville, Armentieres, Bapaume, Thorout, Tournai, Courtai, Chaulnes railway station, and Zeebrugge docks. Direct hits were obtained on all these targets and several fires were started. All our machines returned.

OFFENSIVE ON SMALLER SCALE.

LONDON, April 25th.
7.05 a.m.

The resumption of the German offensive is on a much smaller scale than previously. The objectives yesterday were obviously limited, possibly owing to the slaughter attendant on headlong rushes, but the enemy has huge forces in the neighbourhood, and if a local thrust like that at Villers-Brettonneux succeeds, the advantage undoubtedly will be pushed to the utmost, as in the case of Armentieres. There were two chief thrusts yesterday; one against Kemmel, which was repulsed, and the other against Villers and Hangard, where the Germans evidently are anxious to wipe out the local salient and take the remainder of the high ground on both sides of the Amiens road before attempting another general advance. The other thrusts were probably diversions.

Correspondents mention that no British tanks have been fighting for two or three weeks.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 24th.
10.15 p.m.

A wireless German official report states: We stormed the Vleugelhoek Hill, north-eastward of Bailleul, repulsed English attacks westward of Bailleul, and frustrated strong advances north-westward of Bethune.

FRENCH FRONT.

THE STRUGGLE FOR HANGARD.

PARIS, April 25th.

A *communiqué* states:—The battle continued violently round the village of Hangard, against which the enemy concentrated all his strength.

We, at night-time, gallantly resisted and counter-attacked several times successfully.

The village was lost, then retaken, but finally it remained in the hands of the Germans, but at a cost of high losses.

We hold the immediate outskirts of Hangard, from which the enemy has been unable to debouch, despite repeated efforts.

The artillery duel continues very violent on both banks of the Avre and is very active in the Woevre region, at Flirey and Regnieville.

BATTLE STILL CONTINUES.

PARIS, April 25th.

A *communiqué* states:—The battle has lasted all day and still continues, and is especially desperate at Hangard, where the enemy gained a footing.

Furious assaults everywhere else were repulsed.

The full text of the above *communiqué* is:—Furious bombardments of the Anglo-French positions south of the Somme on the Avre were followed by a German attack of great force on the whole front.

The enemy at five o'clock in the morning attacked Hangard-en-Santerre, in the region of Hailles Wood, and at Senecat, south of the Avre. The battle lasted all day and continues. It was particularly desperate in the Hangard region.

The enemy, after a series of furious assaults, gained a footing in the woods north of Hangard and also in the eastern outskirts of the village, which we are defending desperately.

The struggle was equally violent in the Hailles region.

Several assaults on the ridge to the east of the village were shattered by our fire and counter-attacks.

Farther south German attempts at Senecat Wood and Hill 82 failed, both positions wholly remaining in our possession.

NEW ROLE FOR AIRMEN.

LONDON, April 24th.
6.45 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—In the recent battle our airmen were assigned a new *rôle*. Our High Command had foreseen the enemy's advance would follow the roads leading towards Amiens, and consequently the aerodromes of the battle squadrons were so distributed as to flank, not to face, the line of the enemy's progress. Immediately the battle commenced our air-squadrons not merely reported enemy movements, but delayed them by attacking troops and trains.

During the first two days of the battle the mists prevented activity. On March 23rd, there ensued one of the severest air battles yet fought. The German Air Service was thoroughly defeated, and until the 29th we had the unchallenged mastery of the air. For a week the German Army was without eyes and ears. On March 29th Richthofen's Squadron appeared on the battlefield. It was then too late. The delay of air service caused to the Germans meant hours of invaluable time.

AIRMEN ENGAGE CAVALRY.

To-day German cavalry entered Noyon. French machines machine-gunned them from the level of the roofs, and the French airmen did not hesitate to engage them at heavy odds, generally with favourable results.

The air-fighting tends more and more to be between strong patrolling squadrons sent out against definite objectives, and victory usually rests with the side which out-manœuvres and succeeds in breaking the enemy formation. The air-squadrons follow clearly-defined fighting tactics, like destroyer squadrons. The French are now using two types of machines, namely, chaser-planes and bombing-planes.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN WARSHIPS BOMBED.

LONDON, April 25th.

An Italian official report states:—A seaplane squadron on the 22nd inst. scored two direct hits on an enemy torpedo-boat in the neighbourhood of Pola, and also heavily bombed an enemy warship and torpedo-boats in the Fahana Canal.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION.

LONDON, April 25th.

The landing at Zeebrugge is described most graphically by two officers of Marines, who said:—It was a damned desperate adventure carried out with dare-devil dash and courage. All the vessels, large and small, formed a bank of artificial fog stretching from Zeebrugge to Ostend. When the Huns discovered our stratagem they put up shells. Then we steamed through the cloud and got hell. All the Marines were on deck. The *Vindictive* was exposed to the most rapid shell-fire, but we carried on. When we reached the Mole it was found that of 14 prows or gangways fitted to the *Vindictive* for landing only two could be used. Both were damaged and shaky, but we swarmed out over them, shouting, "Over you go, Royals!" We lost heavily in landing, for the shell-fire was terrific. After reaching the first ledge of the Mole we had a sheer droop of 20 feet before we could get to grips with the enemy. It was raining hard, thus making matters worse. Eventually we lowered down ropes and rope-ladders. Two German destroyers alongside the outer Mole shelled the *Vindictive*. A number of their crews swarmed up to attack, but they stopped when they say our bayonets. We charged them and cleared a space, then we rushed to the first destroyer, throwing in fifty grenades. The last we saw of her was when she was sinking. We were unable to reach the other destroyers. The *Vindictive* had three howitzers, forward, aft and amidships. Before we left her the foremost gun-crew was wiped out three times in succession by enemy fire. Our gunners maintained the fire with pom-poms, howitzers, and trench-mortars. After bombing the destroyer we formed up and forced our way ashore at the point of the bayonet. We charged and killed or scattered the crew of a gun on shore, capturing the gun. It was awful to hear above the cannonading the shrieks of the wounded and the dying. Meanwhile, the *Vindictive* continuously engaged the shore batteries. When we were signalled to withdraw, as the block-ships were sunk, our object was accomplished.

The *Vindictive's* upper deck when we returned presented a horrible sight. There was absolute chaos, and the deck was slippery with blood. All around were dying and wounded, and their shrieks were heart-rending. The Captain of the *Vindictive* was quite cool. Manœuvring most skilfully through the storm of shell, he got her safely out, covered by another smoke-screen.

As we steered down the Channel, we were met at daybreak by Vice-Admiral Keyes' flagship, which signalled, "Well done, *Vindictive*." Both crews cheered themselves hoarse as we passed. Vice-Admiral Keyes later addressed the remnant of the battalion on Dover pier, when he told us that the whole operation had been most successful.

The officers added that one of the finest achievements was the work of the submarines, which placed 10 tons of explosives under the viaduct connecting the Mole with the shore, thus preventing reinforcements from coming.

DOVER PATROL HEROES INTERVIEWED.

The naval blow at Zeebrugge continues the engrossing topic, almost to the exclusion of the happenings in France. Special leave has been granted to the participants, interviews with whom occupy columns of the papers. "What will folk say about the Dover patrol now?" was the remark of a hero who said it was well worth doing the job and paying the price to enlighten the critics of the patrol. This was the spirit of all.

When questioned an officer said he would go to-morrow and think himself lucky for the change even if he knew he would not return.

Another, when asked if the landing-party were glad to get the order to withdraw, said some were satisfied the job was done, and others, whose blood was up, wanted to go to the mainland and fight the Germans in the batteries.

All testify to the gallantry of the Commander of the *Vindictive*, an officer of which says that soon after the German batteries opened fire, the *Vindictive's* bridge was blown away, with everybody on it, except the Commander, who escaped miraculously and who continued to navigate quite calmly, but the highest encomiums are lavished upon the crews of the submarines blown up under the viaduct. There were six aboard each. The names of one crew published comprised two lieutenants and four petty officers and men, of whom three were wounded. One of them, interviewed, said that the submarines steered right up to the beach, where they were spotted by the Germans, who turned on a searchlight. The crew had a little dinghy, into which they tumbled under the fire of machine-guns and rifles. They had not gone 200 yards when the submarine exploded. Soon a motor-boat picked up the crew.

An officer in the motor-boat accompanying the submarine said that the submarine was ten minutes alongside the Mole before being discovered, the German fire passing overhead. The submarine attacked the Mole on the outer side. The Germans, apparently, thought she had lost her way and that her real intention was to get inside and torpedo something. They sent up crowds of star-shells, thus assisting the submarine to reach her goal. "We could see 200 Germans jumping and dancing on the bridge connecting the Mole with the shore, apparently thinking they were going to entrap the submarine. When the submarine exploded beneath the bridge you can imagine the damage. For some time afterwards fragments of *debris* and Huns were falling around us."

"A destroyer turned her searchlight on us, so we torpedoed and sank her."

This, apparently, is the destroyer which the Marine officers described as having been set on fire by grenades.

Another motor-boat officer said that his boat torpedoed a destroyer alongside the Mole. A second destroyer was torpedoed by another boat, and a third was rammed and sunk, while his boat also torpedoed the old *Great Eastern* and the steamer *Brussels*, Captain Fryatt's old ship, which the Germans used as a torpedo-training school.

An officer of the *Vindictive* said that six big German guns on the top of the Mole, at the entrance to the harbour, which had been abandoned by the enemy, were destroyed, then the landing-party advanced along the Mole, which is a mile long and 80 yards wide. Some of the officers carried heavy sticks. And the number of black eyes and bruises testified to the close fighting.

Halfway down the Mole there were wire entrenchments with machine-guns sweeping the entire width. This position was captured. The crews of the block-ships stayed aboard till the vessels were almost down to the water-line; then they scrambled aboard the motor-boat, and returned to their ships just in time, for their ships had touched bottom when they left.

The men of the lost British destroyer state that when they entered the harbour they emerged from darkness into the most dazzling light, for all the searchlights were focussed on them, and the guns, big and little, poured shells, riddling the destroyer from end to end. The "knock-out" was a torpedo in the engine-room. The captain ordered them over the forecastle. They dived and swam through the oil from their own bunkers. It was the first time the water was not cold!

Members of the Ostend landing-party are also satisfied that they did much damage. They described the German firing as being very heavy, but wild.

Naval experts emphasise that the raid was in no way an adventurous escapade. It was a most dangerous but deliberate action, directed by considerations of high strategy. For example, if the German Fleet contemplates another sally it will be powerless in an effective action if it lacks support from its left wing or rear. Further, it was an intimation to the German Navy that we are ready.

AERIAL OBSERVERS REPORT DAMAGE.

The Admiralty reports:—Following yesterday's operations, our aircraft carried out observations and bombardments. Owing to the clouds our machines descended to 50 feet and observed a clear break twenty yards wide at the inner end of the Zeebrugge Mole. A sunken object was lying between the piers at Ostend, blocking the greater part of the fairway.

Numerous bombs were dropped on objects ashore.

GERMAN ACCOUNT.

A German official report, referring to the raids at Zeebrugge and Ostend on April 23rd, says the enterprise, which was conceived on a large scale and planned regardless of sacrifice, was frustrated. Small cruisers, escorted by numerous destroyers and motor-boats, after a violent bombardment, pushed forward under the veil of an artificial fog near Ostend and Zeebrugge to quite near the coast with the intention of destroying the locks and harbour works. Only 40 Marines got on to the Mole, and these fell into our hands—some alive, some dead. Both parties fought on the narrow high wall of the Mole with the utmost fierceness.

The report claims that the small cruisers *Virginia*, *Intrepid*, and *Sirius*, and two others of similar construction were sunk close to the coast, while three destroyers and a considerable number of torpedo-boats were also sunk by artillery fire, and that only a few of the crew could be saved.

Beyond damage to the Mole by torpedo, the harbour works and coast batteries were not damaged.

One of our torpedo-boats suffered slight damage, and our casualties were slight.

ORDER AND PROMOTION.

LONDON, April 24th.

The Press Bureau announces:—Vice-Admiral Keyes has been promoted Commander of the Bath in recognition of his services at Zeebrugge.

Commander Carpenter, of the *Vindictive*, is promoted Captain.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO CAMOUFLAGE ENTERPRISES.

LONDON, April 25th.

Much amusement was caused by last night's German *communiqué* camouflaging the Zeebrugge and Ostend enterprises, although it was fully expected he would minimise them and claim that he sank the ships we sank.

What the *communiqué* does not explain is, how it was possible to make a landing on the Zeebrugge Mole in the teeth of mines and fortifications, and take our ships out again when the work was accomplished. It is taken for granted that the unpleasant facts will be kept from the German people as long as possible.

LATEST CABLES.

DUTCH NEWSPAPER CONFIRMS DAMAGE.

AMSTERDAM, April 25th.

The *Telegraaf's* frontier Correspondent states:—The Zeebrugge Mole has been entirely separated from the shore. This confirms that the exploding of the submarine made a breach at least 25 metres wide. The opening, which is clearly visible from Cabzand, divides the pier into two parts. The breach is near the coast, proving that the submarine, despite nets, etc., pentrated far into the harbour. On the shore side of the harbour lies the wreck of a two-funnelled torpedo-boat.

Many German wounded were sent to Bruges. The enemy losses were undoubtedly great.

The entire garrison was called up at night by sirens and the ringing of bells, which frightened the inhabitants, who fled to Rams-Capelle-Bruges. The raid created the greatest sensation, the people scarcely believing that a landing had occurred. The correspondent emphasises its moral significance.

GERMANY'S NAVAL WARFARE NOT DISTURBED.

LONDON, April 25th.

A German official report states:—Our naval warfare operating from the Flanders coast has not been disturbed by the British attacks at Ostend and Zeebrugge on the 23rd inst.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAMPAIGN IN MACEDONIA.

LIVELY FIGHTING.

PARIS, April 25th.

An Eastern *communique* states:—Fighting activity has continued very lively in different sectors. We scored a series of fresh successes.

British detachments, west of Doiran, penetrated the Bulgarian trenches on a wide front and destroyed dug-outs and inflicted heavy losses.

In the region west of the Lakes, a mobile reconnoitring column operating north of Devole drove the enemy from the line of heights dominating the right of the Urba Valley, and captured two villages beyond and took prisoners. Several enemy attacks were repulsed at the Cerna Bend.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE AIR MINISTRY.

CONTINUED DISSENSION.

LONDON, April 25th.

It is stated that Sir Arthur Roberts, Financial Adviser to the Air Ministry, has resigned owing to differences with Lord Rothermere.

LORD ROTHERMERE RESIGNS.

LATER.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Rothermere has resigned his post as Director of the Air Force for reasons of health.

ATTEMPTED RAID ON PARIS.

PARIS, April 24th.

It is officially stated that enemy aeroplanes, in attempting a raid on Paris last night, were violently fired on. One of them, a triplane, was forced to land near Nogent-Lartaud. The crew of three were made prisoner.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSCRIPTION IN IRELAND

A PLEDGE TO PREVENT IT.

LONDON, April 25th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Major J. R. Newman, Mr. Balfour said he had seen the Press report that a member of the Sacred College had recently pledged himself to prevent conscription in Ireland, but he could hardly believe that, when the Military Service Act was legally applied in Ireland, any member of the Sacred College would oppose the law of the land. Doubtless the Vatican would be kept fully informed on the matter.

PREMIER OF HUNGARY.

ZURICH, April 25th.

Count Joseph Izyerenye has been appointed Hungarian Premier.

It is stated that he is extremely friendly towards Germany, being closely connected with the Deutsche Bank, and he advocates the Mitteleuropa policy.

He will probably be determinedly opposed by Count Karolyi and the Socialist parties.

BRITISH GUN LOSSES REPLACED.

LONDON, April 25th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill said that to-day we had more guns of practically every calibre than when the battle began. The German claim to the capture of nearly double the numbers of guns mentioned was a grotesque exaggeration and untrue, but even if it had been true he believed he would still have been able to say that all our losses in guns had been replaced. Regarding machine-guns, the Ministry of Munitions had placed at the disposal of the Military and Air Authorities more than twice as many guns as had been lost and destroyed. Besides meeting all the needs of the great battle as regards aeroplanes, the Air Ministry had been able to carry out a programme of expansion. The output of tanks had been so accelerated that we would be able presently to replace every tank lost by one of a newer and better pattern as fast as the Army could take delivery. The expenditure of small arm ammunition last month had not exceeded the maximum of potential capacity of our factories. Without touching our enormous reserves the very great wastage in rifles had been easily and promptly replaced.

Our preparations had contemplated a period of supreme battle intensity this year from the third week of February. As the German offensive opened a month later we were at present between a week and three weeks to the good on our original calculation, which provided for our Army firing during the whole of the fighting season a considerably heavier volume of shells than was expended on the weekly average of the great offensive battles of last year and over double the volume of shells expended during the Somme offensive in 1916. The calculation also provided for the carrying forward into 1919 of sufficient reserves to allow the aggregate British total to mount one step higher in 1919 in weight, intensity and power.

If the workers continued their loyal support, undoubtedly the supply of munitions would enable us to carry on the battle at a supreme pitch of intensity and with continually growing power so far as munitions were concerned throughout the whole possible fighting portion of 1918, without compromising our requirements for 1919. (Cheers.)

Since May last the Ministry of Munitions had released over 100,000 men for the Army, and had continued to release them at the rate of over one thousand daily. Paying a tribute to the munition workers, Mr. Churchill stated that recently less than one-sixth of the total time worked had been lost owing to disputes, while this loss had been more than wiped out by the extra time worked at Easter.

Let us end this carping about the attitude of labour regarding the war. We ought to congratulate ourselves on the loyal hearts of the people whose servants we have the honour to be."

DETAILS OF "WOLF'S" CRUISE.

LONDON, April 25th.

In a speech at Luebeck, Commander Witschewsky, first officer of the German raider *Wolf*, gave fresh details of the raider's cruise. He said the first object of the cruise was mine-laying. Many mines were laid near Colombo and along the Indian coast as far as Bombay. A wireless message which was picked up showed that the English Commandant at Bombay was the first to guess that danger to traffic was due to a German mine-ship. The *Turritella* was sent to lay mines off Aden, but was blown up by her Commander.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.

LONDON, April 25th.

A wireless Russian report states:—Germany has been asked for an assurance that the Russian Black Sea Fleet, while obeying the terms of the Peace Treaty by remaining at Sebastopol, will not be seized or damaged by German submarines, which, apparently, are about to blockade Sebastopol.

UHLANS MURDER PEASANTS.

LONDON, April 25th.

The Uhlans continue to raid in Ukraine for food-stuffs.

Peasants, with machine-guns, at Massoerev, were surrounded and made prisoner.

Three squadrons compelled them to disarm, and then they were slain by the Uhlans.

EARLIER CABLES.

SOVIET FORCES ROUT GENERAL KORNILOFF'S TROOPS.

Moscow, April 25th.

The Soviet forces routed General Korniloff's detachments near Ekaterinodar on the 17th inst.

Prisoners state General Korniloff was seriously wounded and subsequently succumbed.

THE GERMAN ARMY IN FINLAND.

LONDON, April 25th.

A wireless German official report states:—Von der Goltz's troops took the railway junctions at Syvinge and Ruehimaeki and established communications with the Finnish Army northward of Lahti.

CONSORTIUM OF SPANISH BANKS.

MADRID, April 25th.

An agreement for a consortium of Spanish banks, representing a capital of two millions sterling and including banking firms in Madrid, Bilbao and Barcelona, been signed with France and the United States.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

WAR DECLARATION RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, April 25th.

Senator King, after conferring with President Wilson, announced that he did not intend to press his resolution providing for a declaration of war against Bulgaria and Turkey.

(*Continued on Page 6.*)

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO & SCIATICA.

Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica are three of the most common and most painful complaints and practically arise from the same cause and the names only distinguish the location of the disease. If the arms and legs are affected it is called Rheumatism; if in the Loins, Lumbago; and in the hip, Sciatica. The attacks are generally brought on by chills when the body is overheated, or by exposure to damp or cold draughts, which act, not upon the bones or muscles but upon the Uric Acid in the Blood, which is the cause of the disease. The failure of the Liver and Kidneys to filter and absorb this Acid leads to an accumulation in the system, tends to clog the circulation, and harden the tissues forming the blood vessels. Thus every movement of the affected parts causes you intense agony. The pains are affected more or less by cold or heat. A damp day will double you up, or the warmth of the bed will intensify the pain. Rheumatism is generally regarded as one of the most difficult ailments to cure, and invariably medicines are tried simply with the hope of temporary relief. Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS have been wonderfully successful not merely affording a cessation of the pain, but by driving the poison out of the blood and restoring the joints to their original suppleness. They get at the cause as no other remedy does. They get at the foundation of the complaint which is the blood and a trial will abundantly prove the wonderful efficacy of this remedy.

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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, tic or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, heading down sensation, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-coloured water, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wrecking and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can really be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Building up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who feel as recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 9d.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No matter is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest cabilaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherescever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sore, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, wearing, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 9d.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/9 for trial bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTS' CASH CHEMISTS.

THE WAR.

(*Continued from Page 5.*)

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

MORE GERMAN THREATS.

STOCKHOLM, April 25th.

Telegrams are being published daily from Germany about the strained relations between Germany and Holland. Germany again gives warning of her future action by her agents attributing all sorts of intentions to the Allies as regards Holland.

NOTHING KNOWN IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 25th.

It is still unknown in London whether the sand and gravel problem is the chief question in dispute between Holland and Germany.

Speaking in the First Chamber to-day, Jonkheer Loudon, Foreign Minister, indicated there were also difficulties with Germany as regards exports from Holland to Germany. Referring to the shipping question he said England had given her written pledge that ships which left or were leaving the East Indies since March 22nd would not be seized.

QUESTION VERY SERIOUS.

THE HAGUE, April 25th.

In the First Chamber, the Foreign Minister, speaking on the sand and gravel question, declared that he could not, and must not, conceal from the Chamber that the question was very serious. He could not at present say more.

GERMAN ACTIVITY ON FRONTIER.

AMSTERDAM, April 25th.

The *Telegraaf's* Correspondent on the Dutch-Westphalian frontier states:—The Germans are preparing to quarter cavalry at various German frontier places in Westphalia, which have so far been guarded only by Landsturmers.

The preparations have created a sensation among the frontier inhabitants.

The German papers appearing at frontier places contain alarming reports about possible complications with Holland.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE QUESTIONS UNDER DISCUSSION.

AMSTERDAM, April 25th.

It is stated on good authority that the main Germano-Dutch questions now being discussed relate to sand and gravel and the use of the Gladbach-Antwerp Railway, which was stopped at the beginning of the war, and which Holland does not object to Germany using for purposes other than military. Germany so far has not objected to this stipulation.

Germany is again demanding the transmission of sand and gravel through Holland, but Holland insists upon exercising a control providing against the use of these materials for military purposes.

Holland fears that Germany will push matters to extremes.

It is expected that the Premier will speak in the Chamber at the end of this week, after conferring with the Dutch Minister, who is arriving from Berlin.

CONSPIRACY TRIAL IN AMERICA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24th.

Twenty-nine defendants in the trial mentioned yesterday morning were found guilty.

The Court ruled that Bopp, a former German Consul-General at San Francisco, and the other German defendants were not entitled to bail, and ordered them to be interned until April 30th, when they will be sentenced. Bail for each Hindu defendant was fixed at $25,000.

THE ENEMY IN PARLIAMENT

THE USE OF GAS.

AMSTERDAM, April 24th.

In the Reichstag, the Minister for War said that no country was willing to renounce the use of gas, but the statements of the horrors of gas-fighting were greatly exaggerated.

The Minister for War said that 20,000 recently wounded men have returned to the front.

Curiosity is expressed regarding the number of Americans engaged.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Other speakers demanded that Austria-Hungary should begin action on the Southern Front.

TAXATION.

Count Roedern, speaking on the taxation proposals, contrasted the sound British financial policy with Germany's ponderous methods.

GERMANY'S NEW TAXES.

AMSTERDAM, April 25th.

The *Mannheim-Volksstimme*, referring Germany's new taxes, says they are only paper taxes. For example, the export duties on tea, coffee and cocoa are trebled, but none of these articles are imported. The increases of beer and spirits taxes are estimated to yield one thousand million marks, but the output is only one-tenth of the normal.

NEW ZEALAND'S WAR LOAN

WELLINGTON, April 24th.

To the War Loan of £9,500,000 the contributions amounted to £3,500,000. Compulsory clauses will be enforced to secure the balance of £1,000,000.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 25th.

The Italian shipping returns show that 342 vessels arrived and 315 departed. One vessel above 1,500 tons was sunk.

THE MAN-POWER QUESTION

AUSTRALIAN RECRUITING CONFERENCE'S RESOLUTION.

MELBOURNE, April 24th.

The Recruiting Conference has unanimously resolved at this time of unparalleled emergency to make the utmost efforts to avert defeat at the hands of German militarism, and urges the Australian people to unite whole-heartedly to secure the necessary reinforcements.

The *Melbourne Age* comments that the result of the Conference gives cause for cordial congratulation. The terms of the resolution may be accepted as a pledge binding each organisation to the Colours.

Mr. Tudor, speaking at a union gathering, declared that the conference had done its best in the interests of Australia and the Empire. Labour was not lukewarm towards the war; they were in it and must stay there.

HOUSE OF LORDS' REFORM

REPORT OF CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 24th.

The report of the Conference presided over by Viscount Bryce on the Reform of the Second Chamber is now issued. It recommends that the Second Chamber should consist of two sections; Firstly, 246 persons elected by panels of Members of the House of Commons and distributed in geographical groups; secondly, persons chosen by a Joint Standing Committee of both Houses and numbering about one-fourth of the whole of the Second Chamber, excluding *ex-officio* members.

The term of office of a member of the Second Chamber would be twelve years. One-third of the members would retire every fourth year, and their places would be filled by election. Peers who were not members of the Second Chamber would be eligible to sit in the House of Commons. Clergymen of the Church of England, Roman Catholic Church, also the Church of Scotland, and the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland would be eligible for election. If it was decided that members of the Second Chamber should be paid, payment should be the same as in the House of Commons. The Second Chamber will not be empowered to amend or reject financial bills.

A bill which claimed to be a financial bill may be referred to an appointed authority, which would be elected at the beginning of every session and consist of seven members of each House. When the two Chambers disagree the bill may be referred to a free conference of both Houses consisting of thirty members, who shall report simultaneously to both Houses on a suggested basis of agreement. Under a geographical group system Scotland would be entitled to 30 seats in the Second Chamber, London and Lancashire each 27, Yorkshire 24, Wessex 18, Wales and Monmouth, South-Eastern District, South-Midlands, East Anglia, South-West-Midlands, North-West-Midland, East-Midlands, and the Northern District each 15. If the representatives of Ireland were included they would number 27, making a total of 273.

The report is a Majority one, Lords Loreburn and Sydenham and Mr. Scanlan dissenting. The Duke of Rutland, Lords Lansdowne, Dunfaven, Loreburn, Balfour of Burleigh, Sydenham, and Hugh Cecil, and Sir George Younger held that it was improbable that an election by groups of members of the House of Commons would produce a body of men possessing the attributes for a Second Chamber.

TRIBUTE TO HOME FARMERS.

LONDON, April 25th.

Mr. Prothero, addressing a meeting of farmers at Oxford, paid a tribute to the work of the Farmers' Committees in increasing the supply of home-grown food by the sacrifice of grass lands. He was now able to say that the country was saved from famine whatever the submarine could do.

GERMANY AND GRAIN VESSELS.

SAFE-CONDUCT REFUSED.

AMSTERDAM, April 25th.

A Berlin semi-official message states that Germany cannot guarantee safe-conduct to vessels carrying grain for Switzerland from America during the next three months, because only after that time could all the German warships receive instructions. Therefore, if such vessels flying the American flag are sunk, President Wilson will be responsible.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, April 25th.

In the Senate, Mr. Millen, Minister of Repatriation, replying to a question regarding the proposed attendance of various Dominions Opposition leaders at the Imperial Conference, said he had been informed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not accompany Sir Robert Borden.

The Governor of Victoria has decided to present the King's Shield to the municipality providing the most recruits.

It is reported that the Commonwealth is about to mobilize for Home service trained men and volunteers aged between 21 and fifty.

THE CAUCASUS FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 25th.

A wireless German official report states:—We reached Simferopol in the Crimea.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.

PETROGRAD, April 25th.

The Commissary for Foreign Affairs has requested an explanation of the Germano-Ukrainian invasion of the Crimea, and throws out a warning of the possibility of consequent action by the Black Sea Fleet.

WHY COUNT CZERNIN RESIGNED

AMSTERDAM, April 24th.

In the Hungarian Parliament, Premier Wekerlé said that Count Czernin had resigned because he had long felt that he did not possess the Emperor's confidence sufficiently to continue in office.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION

RED GUARDS' ACTIVITY.

PEKING, April 25th.

The Red Guards are holding up, robbing and ill-treating travellers on the Amur Railway.

ACCUSATION AGAINST VON KUEHLMANN.

AMSTERDAM, April 25th.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* is being prosecuted for an article accusing Baron von Kuehlmann of immorality.

Vorwaerts states that the allegations were intended to influence the Kaiserin against Baron von Kuehlmann.

MILITARY CROSS AWARD.

LONDON, April 26th.

The *Gazette* announces that the Military Cross has been awarded to Temporary Lieut. W. D. Woellwarth, attached to the Indian Cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. As Divisional Intelligence Officer he accompanied a leading party, which during a raid penetrated the enemy's lines regardless of danger. He ran ahead of the party ordering the enemy to surrender. His gallant action markedly contributed to the success of the enterprise and enabled much valuable information to be obtained.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN RETURNED.

LONDON, April 25th.

Mr. Chamberlain has been returned unopposed for West Birmingham. The election was due to his appointment to the War Cabinet.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENDERSON.

LONDON, April 25th.

The death is announced of Major-General P. D. Henderson.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF CIGARETTES.

A Chinese youth pleaded guilty to stealing a box of cigarettes, and was sentenced by Mr. Dyer Ball to fourteen days' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF IRON PIPING.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of iron piping.

Defendant said he bought the piping from a woman for twenty cents.

Two previous convictions for larceny having been proved against defendant, he was sentenced by Mr. Dyer Ball to fourteen days' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL IMPORTATION OF TOBACCO.

A Chinese was charged with unlawfully importing 5 lbs of Chinese tobacco.

Defendant said he brought the tobacco from Kongmoon for his own use.

Inspector Lanigan stated that the value of the tobacco was $2.50, and defendant ought to have paid 50 cents import duty.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant $5, and ordered the confiscation of the tobacco.

"HONGKONG, A BEGGAR'S PARADISE."

An old Chinese was charged with begging alms.

Inspector Sim said the defendant had been sent to Canton previously. Inspector Sim added: "When I asked him why he returned he replied: 'Hongkong is better for beggars than Canton.'"

Mr. J. R. Wood discharged defendant with a severe caution.

STOLEN PROPERTY.

Two Chinese were charged with unlawfully receiving stolen property.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the defendants.

Inspector Gordon said that four men and a ricsha were noticed opposite defendants' shop. The shop-door was opened, and a bundle of iron was taken from the ricsha into the shop. As the men were in the act of removing another bundle from the ricsha, the Police arrived. The men bolted, but two of them were arrested. Defendants, who were shop-keepers, were arrested later. Enquiries were made by the Police, and it was found that the iron had been stolen from the Kowloon Godowns. The theft must have been committed by a person small enough to squeeze through the godown gates.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case, fixing bail at $250 each.

GERMANY'S FAITH IN WAR.

Lord Denbigh addressed a gathering of military cadets in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford recently, on "German War Aims and Some of the Dangers of an Inconclusive Peace." He said that he was convinced that the man in the street did not really understand the German aims which had brought about the war. It was inconceivable that anyone could be favourable to peace by negotiation if he really understood the situation. Germany had grown up to what she was only by war, and more especially by the three short and lucrative wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870. The whole of the modern German race had been brought up to see that war for them was a paying business. Referring to recent raids over German territory by Allied airmen, he said that a few weeks of persistent bombing day by day, so as to make life and work practically impossible, would do more to bring the war to an end than many months of fighting on the Western front.

COULD NOT SLEEP FOR EIGHT MONTHS

With Itching Burning Pain of Arm and Limb. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Completely Healed Her.

"I scalded my arm and limb and it became very painful. I could not sleep for eight months with the itching burning pains, and when I scratched, the places became very wet. I used —— Ointment and was treated but without success. Then I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they gave me relief at once, and I could sleep. Now I am completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Edward Tyler, 21, Macklin St., Holborn, London, W. C., Eng., August 11, 1916.

Cuticura Soap daily for the toilet and Cuticura Ointment as needed prevent pimples, blackheads or other eruptions.

Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: **F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.** Sold everywhere.

36-22

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THOSE WITH

WEAK, FALLING, DULL LIFELESS HAIR.

7-Day "Harlene Hair-Drill" Home Outfits FREE TO ALL.

Nothing alive in Nature stands still. You go forward or backward. Thus, your hair is either healthy or unhealthy—and millions to-day recognise that "unhealthy" is the word to apply to their own hair.

The health of the hair perhaps even more than the health of the body needs close attention, and the wise men and women are those who every day take stock of their hair and watch its every variation.

The question is how to restore hair health so that this most glorious of nature's assets may take on once more its radiant lustre, its thick, luxuriant growth, with every delicate tint glistening forth.

Fortunately arrangements have been made to send absolutely free of charge to every man or woman who is troubled with dull, lifeless, impoverished hair a complete Seven Days' Four-Fold Hair-Beautifying Outfit. There is no cost or obligation entailed.

1,000,000 HAIR-HEALTH GIFTS FREE.

The arrangements for this gigantic hair health campaign have been prepared by Edwards' Harlene, Ltd.

FREE!

Every reader who desires beautiful and richly-growing hair should send the coupon below for the Splendid Four-Fold Hair-Growing Outfit.

and everyone who writes to the address below will receive gratis—

1. A bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food and tonic for the hair, which stimulates it to new growth. Contains no animal fats.

2. A packet of the marvellous hair and scalp cleansing "Cremex" Shampoo Powder, which prepares the hair for "Hair-Drill."

3. A bottle of "Uzon" Brilliantine, which gives a final touch of beauty to the hair, and is especially beneficial to those whose scalp is inclined to be dry.

4. A copy of the new edition of "Hair-Drill" Manual, giving complete instructions for Use.

The value of this great gift has been amply testified to by those most famous for their hair beauty. Beautiful actresses and the Queens of the Cinema world all gladly endorse the fact that the "Harlene Hair-Drill" way is the safest, surest way to hair health, abundance and beauty.

Why not try this great yet simple scientific "Harlene" hair-growing experiment at once? Write for the Free Outfit to-day. Simply fill in the Coupon below and enclose 4 Annas in stamps to cover postage.

Further supplies of "Harlene" and Cremex Shampoo Powders can be obtained as required from all Bazaars and Drug Stores throughout India.

Or by post on receipt of price direct from Edwards' Harlene Ltd., 20-22 Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C.1., Eng., to whom remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order, and should include postage.

POST THIS FREE GIFT FORM

To EDWARDS' Harlene, Ltd., 20, 22, 24 & 26 Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C. 1, England.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me your Free "Harlene" Four-fold Hair-growing Outfit as described above. I enclose 4 Annas in stamps for postage to any part of the world. (Foreign stamps accepted.)

NOTE TO READER.

Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin this coupon to it, and post as directed above.

Hongkong Daily Press.

RIGAUD'S KANANGA OF JAPAN TOILET WATER

Beware of Imitations.

RIGAUD & Cº PERFUMERS 8, Rue Vivienne, 8 Paris-France

OUR LONDON LETTER.

NEWSPAPER ATTACKS ON THE HIGHER COMMAND

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, January 28th.

The Northcliffe newspapers have been at it again, this time by a frontal attack on the British High Command in France; but the campaign so far has brought no harm to anybody except, perhaps, the reputation of those who organised it. There are signs that the onslaught will not be persisted in, for the present at any rate, and therefore the *Daily Mail* will not be burnt in the street as in the case of the wild-cat attack on Lord Kitchener.

The real mischief of these attacks upon officers and others is not merely that Lord Northcliffe's young men seem to think that the way to win the war is to pull down the men in authority whenever things do not happen to please them—one day Cabinet Ministers, and the next day leading Generals. The mischief is that there is a strong suspicion, disturbing to the public at large, that certain very high political personages are behind the scenes pulling the strings.

MIS-USE OF CRITICISM.

It goes without saying that nothing could be more fatal to military success than the interference of politicians or journalists with strategy. Popular feeling and instinct are both quite sound on this point, and it is satisfactory to find that there is not the slightest disposition to follow the lead of Carmelite House. Any further attempt to shake the confidence of the Army in its leaders, especially Sir Douglas Haig, will be met with swift reprisals. The demand for some great man's head on a charger, after the manner of King Herod, if things go awry is indecent and demoralising.

It is well-known that somebody blundered very badly after the victory at Cambrai last November, whereby we were robbed of the fruits of that brilliant stroke; but the War Council upon inquiry absolved the High Command from blame. That is as far as Parliament and the public can get as regards information on the subject. It is simply a mis-use of the functions of criticism to try to get behind the Government and assail Army leaders with a view to driving them from their posts. The considered opinion of Fleet Street is that these tactics by a powerful group of newspapers is bad journalism, because it tends to shake confidence in the Press as the guide, philosopher, and friend of the public.

ARE AMBASSADORS A LUXURY?

We live in times that are topsy-turvy, when ancient institutions are "going, going," as the auctioneer says bringing down the hammer, and most of them, like any job lot at a sale, will soon be "gone." Kings have been pulled down by Kaisers, and Statesmen and Diplomatists are held cheap in the general upheaval of Armageddon. It is significant that the *Times* permits a Correspondent its biggest type to demand the abolition of Ambassadors and Embassies on the ground that "an Ambassador is a pompous and expensive form of envoy."

There is, of course, no question about the expense. For long the choice of Ambassador has often been determined by social standing and command of ample private fortune simply because the expense of the position in some countries is so great that the official salary has not sufficed. But as a patent of nobility and great wealth are not always found in association with mental capacity and knowledge of affairs perhaps it is not surprising that we have been often outmatched in negotiation.

CHANGES THAT ARE COMING.

Anyway, many changes are at hand; and indeed in some directions they are already an accomplished fact. Lord Northcliffe relieved our Ambassador in America of many of his functions, and the latter has been succeeded as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary by Lord Reading, a lawyer who knows a great deal about the world, but has never done a day's work at the Foreign Office in his life.

One of the most prized of privileges claimed by the old Ambassadors was extra-territoriality and the right of sanctuary. By a diplomatic fiction the house which the great man occupied in a foreign capital was part of his native land. The lengths to which this claim was sometimes carried was illustrated in the case of Dr. Sun Yat Sen,' which convinced the Chinese Ambassador in London that he could not imprison and execute a Chinese subject in Portland Place; and within the last few days the Spanish Ambassador has discovered that he cannnot, as he seemed to imagine, protect a Spaniard who fled for sanctuary to the Embassy on escaping from an internment camp near London.

THE ARMY OF THE PEOPLE.

The policy of keeping the higher posts in the Army in the hands of a favoured few is to go, thanks in large measure to the force of public opinion. The policy ignored the claims to recognition of men who have served as officers since the war began, but who were denied Staff appointments no matter what their qualifications were. The Staff billet was looked upon as the exclusive right of Regulars—that is to say, of officers who were professional soldiers and belonged to the social class which supplied the Army with officers in pre-war days. But as this class now only forms a proportion of about 4 per cent. of commissions in our huge and ever-growing Army on active service the unfairness and absurdity of War Office methods are obvious.

The fact is that the bureaucratic mind cannot easily grasp that the Army which Britain has in the field is a national Army. It is an Army of the people, officered by men of the people, like the Armies of Cromwell, which were a terror to autocracy at home and abroad. To affect to believe, as has been the case, that regimental commanders and others who in civil life controlled important businesses have not the ability to hold Staff appointments is simply childish. The record of the Staff men in the oversea forces is a sufficient refutation of that notion. Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who has risen from the ranks by sheer merit, has been strongly in favour of breaking down the barriers of privilege, and there is great satisfaction, both in and out of the Service, that the military caste system is at last to be abolished in the British Army.—H.B.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH.

SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

At a public meeting held at the Coronet Theatre, Nothing Hill Gate, to inaugurate a "War Savings Week" in Kensington, Mr. Austen Chamberlain was the principal speaker. Discussing the ability of the nation to redeem its obligations and its willingness to do so, he pointed out that at the end of the Napoleonic wars we had a debt of £900,000,000. By the end of March, 1918, it was estimated that our total debt would be in the neighbourhood of £6,000,000,000, less a part that was recoverable. Taking the gross figure, the debt would be approximately six and a half times what it was at the end of the Napoleonic wars. The national income at the close of the Napoleonic wars was computed to be £350,000,000 a year. It was estimated to-day to be £3,000,000,000 a year. If, therefore, our debt would have increased six and a half times, our income had increased eight and a half times, and of our ability to pay there could be no doubt. (Cheers.)

Discussions had taken place recently on the subject of a "levy on capital." There were people who before the war frankly advocated the confiscation of capital, in whole or in part. They were not very influential before the war, and had not become more influential since, because their general attitude had not commended itself to patriotic citizens in a time of trouble. Cheers.) But, putting them on one side, he could safely say that there was not a responsible person anywhere who did not repudiate with the indignation and scorn of an honest man accused of contemplating a dishonest action the idea that, as a nation, we would repudiate, or evade, or refuse to honour up to the hilt our obligations to those who entrusted their money to the State in the time of our greatest need. (Cheers.) If any capital was insecure, or was threatened after the war, if in any quarter there was a desire to try new and, as he thought, dangerous and fatal experiments, he could not conceive a failure to recognise that that capital had the greatest claim on the nation was placed at the service of the nation, and that it must be made secure before all other capital. (Cheers.)

"WEALTH MUST BEAR ITS SHARE."

All were agreed that in meeting the prodigious burdens which we had necessarily incurred, wealth must bear its fair share. Some people, not all hostile to capital, thought it would be better for all who had capital that a slice should be cut off and handed over straight to the Government in reduction of our enormous debt, and so facilitate an immediate reduction of taxation, rather than that they should pay some contribution annually in the form of taxation. He was not of that opinion. (Hear, hear.) Most of us had a very small balance at our bankers; we had no great resources in cash with which to pay a levy on capital. What were we to do? If we had securities we must sell, but everybody who had securities would be selling at the same moment, and the whole capital of the country would be reduced by the extravagant offer of securities for which there was an insufficient number of purchasers.

Then people's money might be locked up in business, and it was very desirable that, when the war closed, and there was need for the greatest commercial development in order to recuperate from the effects of the war, we should burden manufacturers and commerce with mortgages on existing machinery, plant, and buildings, or take away the capital which it was intended to employ in the development of industry. If capital existed in the form of land they could not realise it. They could go to their banker, but every banker was not in a position of having the money. What happened? There was only one thing. The printing Press got to work and printed notes; they had an inflation of credit, the price of everything went up, and the circumstances of life became harder for everyone. Frankly, he regretted that this theoretical proposition for after-the-war finance was raised at this time at all. (Hear, hear.) It was, not a proposal which any sane man of any school of thought would think of trying to apply during the war, and it was a policy which, in his opinion, we never should adopt afterwards.

INSIDE THE MAN-POWER MACHINE.

HOW IT IS WORKED.

[BY SYDNEY BROOKS.]

"My object," said Sir Auckland Geddes recently, "is to work, if possible, unseen, to stimulate and guide." He has certainly succeeded in working unseen. Step by noiseless step, without fuss, with very little friction, and with no advertisement at all, the Ministry of National Service which he directs has gathered in fresh powers, has undertaken new duties, has annexed spheres of departmental influence that has to be incorporated if the problem of man-power was not only to be seen but also to be handled steadily and whole. The growth of the Ministry has not been a case of a bureau grabbing for power and mistaking size for importance. It has been the logical, inevitable, and almost automatic consequence of the recognition of the fact—which we should seen earlier but which had to be hammered into us by hard experience—that man-power and the economical and scientific use of it is the factor that will decide the war.

Once that is grasped, not as a mere theory but for the basic, concrete reality it is, once people learn to think fundamentally about war in terms of men, then the rise and influence of the Ministry of National Service need no other explanation. When everything comes down to a question of men, the Department whose business it is to supply the men cannot help taking rank as one of the foremost governing bodies in the State.

For the first three years of the war we drew upon our man-power as though it were an inexhaustible reserve. Every Government Department came down to the well and lowered its bucket without a suspicion that it could ever run dry. First we recruit indiscriminately for the Army, and thousands and hundreds of thousands of men rushed to the colours who would have been more useful to the country if they had remained in civil life.

SCRAMBLE AND CHAOS.

Then we discovered we were short of munitions, and essential industries—shipbuilding, in particular—were depleted in order to fill the munition factories. Then Tanks and aeroplanes had a boom, and we put all the men we could lay hands on to the job of manufacturing them. Then there was a panic about food production, and agriculture appeared as the big gap that had at any cost to be filled. And after that we decided that tonnage, after all, was the vital thing on which we should concentrate.

This swinging of human effort first in one direction and then in another went on for three years on no fixed principles whatever. It was a blind, unregulated stampede to fill urgent needs as and when they happened to disclose themselves. The whole thing was a scramble and a chaos, with 20 odd Government Departments fighting one another tooth and nail for men, granting badges and exemptions and certificates precisely as each one of them thought fit and wholly absorbed by their own immediate requirements.

Gradually the very desperateness of the evil worked its own cure. The Registration Act, the Derby groups, the introduction of compulsory military service, the Man-power Distribution Board, the Schedule of Reserved Occupations, and the Trade Card scheme were all so many approaches to a more rational system. But it was not until the Ministry of National Service was reorganised, was given control of recruiting for the fighting services, and thus brought the whole man-power problem within its scope, that we began to develop, and not a moment too soon, a sound and comprehensive man-power policy.

The Ministry now finds the men for the Army and Navy, medically examines them, and grades them in accordance with their fitness for serivice. The whole business of recruiting is thus placed in civilian hands, and the same hands also direct the flow of all the other units of energy in the kingdom. Instead of competition between the Government Departments there is now, if not ideal co-operation, at least an impartial, impersonal tribunal, with all the facts about man-power at its finger-ends, to decide upon and adjust their various claims.

RATIONING MAN-POWER.

The Ministry of National Service says to the Government: "This is our estimate of the present amount of available man-power. How do you want it used?" The Government replies: "We want 450,000 men in the Army, so many in the shipyards, so many in the aeroplane factories, so many on the land, so many in cutting down timber or raising ore." And it is then "up to" the Ministry to fit the pieces together.

Or a Government Department launches a programme. In the bad old days it would have proceeded to put it into execution. Now it lays its plans before the Ministry of National Service for criticism and review from the standpoint of man-power. If the Ministry replies: "This is important work, but the Priority Committee has decided that it is not so important as other forms of work, and we can only spare you 50 per cent. of the men you want"—then the programme has to be modified accordingly.

To determine such points the Ministry must clearly have the means of taking a bird's-eye view of the labour situation throughout the kingdom. All the information gathered by the Registration Act has been placed at its disposal, has been kept up to date, has been classified, indexed, and cross-checked. Its roster of the labour forces in Great Britain is therefore practically complete, or at any rate complete enough to enable it to serve as a clearing-house.

As the needs of the war vary, so also fresh diversions and transferences of man-power have to be arranged. Like the military forces in the field, the industrial forces at home must be grouped to strike now here, now there. But in the latter case compulsion cannot be used. The men cannot be ordered to leave one occupation and enter another. But there are various ways in which they can be induced. The rationing of the raw material on which a given industry depends is, for instance, an obvious method of persuading the men employed in it to seek work elsewhere.

The Ministry of National Service has, therefore, a good deal to say as to what industries shall be rationed. It has also the power to prevent new industries from being established. By these and many other means it creates drifts from one employment to the other, using for this purpose the Exchanges, the trade committees, and whatever other machinery is in existence. The employment of prisoners and of enemy aliens is also under its control, and it is clear from Sir Auckland Geddes' speech that he is feeling his way towards an equally thorough organisation of the women workers of the country.—*Daily News.*

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

"ONLY MY DUTY."

SPIRIT OF THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

The National War Aims Committee forward the following for publication: It was Germany's original intention to frighten the British merchantmen from the seas. She thought to accomplish this by deeds of frightfulness, and she failed. Although she multiplied the dangers of the sea a hundredfold, the merchant seamen of Britain have continued to defy the pirate. They have done more. By refusing to desert ships in distress and by boldly facing the German U-boats, the British mariners are building up week by week a record of heroism surpassed by no other service.

They are simple, straightforward men, these merchant sailors, with a clear sense of duty, and quick to appreciate any official acknowledgment which may be bestowed upon them. The Admiralty recognises their services gratefully, and the letters written by some of these captains in reply indicate what manner of men they are.

"I am in receipt of certificates showing that I was commended for good service," writes one of them. "As this certificate was entirely unexpected, I received it with the greater appreciation, and desire to convey to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that whatever I have done has been done in a common cause, which every British seaman must feel it his duty to do for his home and country in the hour of their need." Another writes: "On my arrival here this morning I received a letter from my owners enclosing a copy of your letter. I need hardly say how much gratified I am at the great honour conferred upon me by his Majesty the King in awarding me the Distinguished Service Cross, in recognition of my services in rescuing the crew of a steamship, which I shall ever prize. I can only say that as a British seaman I did what I considered me duty, without the expectation of fee or reward, and under similar circumstances I should do the same again." "Your esteemed favour," writes the captain of a fourth vessel, "enclosing a certificate of commendation granted by my Lords Commissioners for good service is duly to hand, for which kindly accept my best thanks. In accomplishing the said 'good service,' I only see that I was carrying out my duty to the best of my ability under the existing circumstances, and incidentally endeavouring to keep my ship's flag still flying, which I shall always endeavour to do, with the help of the Almighty."

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Chun Sbun, Yehwu	Shanghai
Yehsheng Cheang, Tongkwei Tihongka	Shanghai
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Batista Enrique, c/o American Consulate	Manila
Fermin Elias, c/o American Consulate	Manila
Gardiner, Hongkong Hotel (2)	Singapore
Lyon, Mrs. Emma	Manila
Manuel Silica	Manila
Shaw Flora, Carlton Hotel ...	Townsville
Turner (King Edward Hotel)	Hastings

CHURCH SERVICES

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong. 4th Sunday after Easter, 28th April, 1918. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Ferial; Venite, Hooper; Psalms, Gilbert, Stewart and Woodward; Te Deum, Lawes, Cooke and Hopkins; Benedictus, Beraby; Hymns, 499 and 127. God Save the King. *N.B.*—Psalm 139, verses 1, 6, 8, 11 and 19 in unison; Psalm 133, verses 1 and 2 in unison; Hymn 499, verses 1 and 6 in unison; Hymn 127, verses 1 and 3 in unison. Evensong 6 p.m. Responses, Ferial; Psalms, Purcell, Purcell and Purcell; Magnificat, Goss (5th morning; Nunc Dimittis, Hopkins (5th evening); Hymns, 229, 207 and 138. *N.B.*—Psalm 126, verses 1, 3, 15, 26 and 27 in unison; Psalm 127, verses 4 and 7 in unison; Psalm 139, verses 4 G. P. in unison; Hymn 207, verses 1 and 4 in unison; Hymn 138, verses 1 in unison.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Kowloon. Sunday, 28th April, 1918, 4th Sunday after Easter. Holy Communion, Morning Prayer, at 11. Preacher Rev. A. F. Stewart. Evening Prayer at 5.15. Preacher, Rev. F. G. Hastings, R.N.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road. Sunday, 28th April. Sunday Services Morning Service at 11 and Evening Service at 8. Preacher, Lieutenant Sylvestre Lee.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, West Point, Sunday, 28th April:—Holy Communion at 8. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11. Preacher, Major Walmsley.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, MacDonnell Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

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All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

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WEATHER REPORT.

April 26th, at 12.27.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly at Weihaiwei and decreased considerably at Vladivostock; it has decreased slightly to moderately at other reporting stations; and gradients are everywhere slight. The depression has probably moved eastward to the Sea of Japan, and there are indications of the formation of a weak anti-cyclone over N. China.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 3.28 inches, against an average of 10.70 inches.

This forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	E. and S.E. or variable winds, light to moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocs	The same as No. 1
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Haitan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

26TH APRIL, A.M.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather
Port Hamilton	6 a.m.	29.73	41	—	WNW	2	f
Nemuro	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vladivostock	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fusan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kuchi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sakishima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.m.	29.9.	48	85	—	6	bf
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chaugsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.9.	61	89	NNE	2	o
Gutzlaff	"	29.9.	56	100	NNE	4	f
Sharp Peak	"	29.9.	69	94	W	1	o
Amoy	"	29.96	71	91	SSE	1	o
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.m.	29.87	73	92	E	1	o
Tai-hu	"	2.89	70	—	—	0	o
Tamsui	"	29.88	71	—	SE	0	o
Koshun	"	29.87	72	—	—	0	o
Pescadores	"	30.88	73	—	SW	2	o
Canton	6 a.m.	29.89	71	95	SE	1	o
Hongkong	"	29.8.	70	93	E	1	of
Gap Rock	"	29.87	—	—	E	1	o
Macau	"	29.8.	72	93	E	2	o
Wuchow	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hothow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phuliem	7 a.m.	29.85	75	96	SSW	4	b
Touraine	"	29.84	73	—	SE.	2	b
Cape St. James	"	29.84	77	—	ENE	3	o
Aparri	6 a.m.	29.84	77	84	SE	3	b
Dagupan	"	29.80	83	92	SE	2	b
Manila	"	29.84	72	94	—	0	o
Legaspi	"	29.82	75	96	—	0	o
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	29.81	77	88	N	4	o
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	6 a.m.	29.79	78	95	SW	2	o

T. F. CLAYTON, *Director*.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squalls, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet)
7. RAIN in inches, t tenths and hundreds.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 26th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.86	29.87	29.84
Temperature ...	77	70	79
Humidity ...	81	96	76
Wind Direction ...	East	SE.	East
" Force ...	4	1	2
Weather	c	of	c
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 25th 77
Lowest open-air Temperature on 26th 70

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 27th to April 3rd May, 1918

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER H'kong Mean Time.	Height	LOW WATER H'kong Mean Time.	Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Saturday	27	m 9 12	6 9	m 3 10	2 7
		10 47 a	4 8	4 28 a	1 9
Sunday	28	m 9 40	7 1	m 3 45	3 0
		11 39 a	4 5	5 4 a	1 1
Monday	29	m 10 10	7 3	m 4 0	3 2
				5 46 a	1 1
Tuesday	30	m 0 18	4 2	m 4 30	3 4
	May	m 10 44	7 3	6 35 a	1 2
Wednesday	1	m 1 28	3 9	m 4 50	3 5
		m 11 25	7 1	7 38 a	1 4
Thursday	2	m 3 6	3 8	m 5 18	3 6
		0 23 a	6 9	8 48 a	1 5
Friday	3	m 4 12	3 9	m 5 0	3 8
		1 3 a	6 5	9 56 a	1 6

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
[39

"ASAHI BEER."

SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
TEL. No. 230 or 155

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely cure may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free 6/-. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

BEETHAM'S La-rola

YOUR SKIN AND COMPLEXION can be kept in a Perfect Condition all the year round by a regular use of Beetham's La-rola. It effectually removes all Roughness, Redness, Tan, Irritation, etc., and is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing at all times. Of all High-class Chemists and Stores. Manufactured by M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

LONDON SELLING AGENTS

TEA, INDIGO, FIBRES, BRISTLES, OILSEED, HIDES & SKINS, RUBBER, DRUGS, COTTON, WOOL, ORES, MICA, GUMS, AND GENERAL PRODUCE

Sold on commission in British and Continental Markets.
Samples valued.
Best ports for consignments indicated.

KEYMER, SON & CO., (Import Dept.) Whitefriars, London. Telegrams, "Keymer, London." Est. 1844.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

27

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP Co., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

or to Reiss & Co., Canton.

62

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 28th Apr., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 30th Apr., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TAMSUI"	On 2nd May, Noon.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation; Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freights or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 36

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

6

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 16 Days).

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY,	30th Apr., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Freights and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

24

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available be Messageries Maritimes Company

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'kong, about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles, if sailing about	Due London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

22

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT		SAILING DATES	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	† HIRANO MARU	tons 16,000	Thurs. 9th May	11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	† TANGO MARU	13,500	Sat. 18th May	11 A.M.
	† NIKKO MARU	9,600	Sat. 15th June	11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	§ CEYLON MARU	10,000	Mon. 29th April.	
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN			For dates of sailing apply at the Company's Office.	
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY				
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL				
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO				
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON				

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG. VICTORIA. B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

†† SUWA MARU ... ... WED., 15th May, at 11 A.M.
† † FUSHIMI MARU ... ... TUES., 11th June, at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
H. MORI Manager.

Telephone 232 and 233

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

†Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	23,000	SAT., 27th Apr
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 24th May.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	SAT., 8th June
TENYO MARU	23,000	THURS., 20th June.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Middle of May.
KIYO MARU	17,200	Early July.
ANYO MARU	18,200	Early September.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

F. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line
(TRANS PACIFIC)

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA]

"MANILA MARU"	TUESDAY,	30th Apr., at 2 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	MONDAY,	6th May at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY,	28th Apr., at Noon
"JOSHIN MARU"	MONDAY,	29th Apr., at 9 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY,	5th May, at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TEL. Nos 744 and 745.

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building

65

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JUNE 21, and AUGUST 31, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passage Agents.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Late
Dairen		Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits		Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco		Saturday, 27th, Registration ... 9.45 A.M. Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
Saigon		Saturday, 27th, 1.00 P.M.
Saigon		Saturday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China		Saturday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Saigon		Saturday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung ...		Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung		Monday, 29th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki, Europe and Canada via Victoria, United States, Central and South America via Seattle		Tuesday, 30th, Registration 11.45 A.M. Letters ... 12.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...		Tuesday, 30th, Noon
Shanghai and North China		Tuesday, 30th, 2.00 P.M.
		—: MAY :—
Shanghai and North China		Thursday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 26TH APRIL, 1918.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 a.m.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
Banks.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai ...	$125	$590 sellers		£3 3/- for ½ year ending 31·12·17
Insurance.—				
Canton	$50	$355, buyers		$25 for 1915
China Fires	$20	$155, buy.		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$310, sales		$27 for 1916
North Chinas	£5	£1 1-16, buy.		30% for 1916
Unions	$100	$300, buyers		$60 for 1915
Yangtsze	$60	$220, buyers		$21 for 1915
Shipping —				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$68½		$4 int. account 1917/18
Indo-China Steamboats	$15	$18		60 cents for 1917
Indo-China Pref.	£5	$32½, buyers		3/- int. account 1917
Do. Def.	£5	$150, sellers		6/- int. account 1917
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$27½, sellers		$2.10 for year ending 30·4·17
Refineries.—				
China Sugars	$100	$34, sales		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$23½, buyers		Ps. 3 for 1917
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$81		$6 and bonus of $4 for 1917
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$12., sel. 15·12½, sales		$5 and bonus of $7 for 1917
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	T. 108½, buy.		Tls. 9 for year ending 30·4·17
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—				
Central Estates	$100	$90		$7 for 1917
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$87½, buyers		$3 for ½ year 31·12·17
Hongkong Lands	$100	$85		$3½ making $7 for 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation ...	$75	$110		$5.25 for 1917
Humphreys Estates	$10	$6, sellers		50 cents for 1917
Kowloon Lands	$30	$27½		$2½ for 1917
West Points	$50	$75		$3 making $6 for 1917
Ohta.—	G10	Tls. 16½, buy.		T. 1 for year ending 31·10·16
Langkats	£1	120/-		3/- int. account 1917
Shells	£1	15/-		9% for 1915/16
Real Caspians				
Mining.—	£1	40/-		1/- int. act. year ending 30·6·17
Kailans	£1	$2.35, sel.		None since 1910
Raubs	£1	32/-, buy.		2/- int. account 1917
Tronohs				
Cotton Mills.—	Tls. 50	T. 180, buy.		T. 20 for year ending 31·10·17
Ewo	Tls. 10	T. 15½, sel.		T. 2 for year ending 30·11·17
Yung Yik	Tls. 50	T. 52, sel.		Tls. 6 for 1913
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd. ...	Tls 50	T. 138		Tls. 6 for year ending 30·6·17
Shanghai				
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	T. 9		7% on Pref. Shares for 1917
Miscellaneous.—	$12	$9		60 cents for 1916
China Borneo	$5	$4.15		None since 1906
China Lights	$10	$7½, buyers		70 cents for 1917
China Providents	$7½	$29		$2 for year ending 31·7·17
Dairy Farms	$7½	$6.60/70, sel.		60 cents for 1917
Green Island Cement	$10	$49½, buyers		$3 for year ending 28·7·17
Hongkong Electrics	$25	$220		$11 for 1917
Hongkong Ices	$10	$25		$3 for 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$10		$1 for year ending 31·5·17
Hongkong Steels	5/-	($6, sel. [x d. [$5.80, buy.		14% making [23% for [1917
Hongkong Trams	$10	$6.50, buy.		7% for year ending do. [30·4·17
Peak Trams Old	$1	$0.65, buy.		35 cents for year ending 31·5·17
Do. New	$5	$4, sellers		12½% for 1917
Steam Laundries	$7	$11		70 cents for 1917
Union Waterboats	$10	$5.60, buy.		None since 1914
Watsons & Co.	$7	$3, buyers		
Wm. Powell, Limited ...				

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$3.50	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.30	25 p. c.	—
Kedahs	$1	April	$4.00	55 p. c.	20 p. c.
Kempas	$3	June	$3.50	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Pindas	$1	Aug.	$2.60	22 p. c.	—
Malakoff	$3	Dec.	$4.45	20 p. c.	—
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.35	27½ p. c.	—
Pajams	$5	Sept	$13.75	52½ p. c.	—
Sandycroft	$3	Jan.	$3.35	20 p. c.	15½ p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$17.00	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London ...			2/4		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	April 26th.
London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/1½
Bank Bills, on demand	3/1⅝
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	3/1½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..	3/1½
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	3/2⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/2⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	422½
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	433
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	74½
Credits, at 60 days' sight ...	—
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand ...	142½
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos ...	148
On Singapore.—On demand ...	132½
On Batavia.—On demand ...	158½
On Haiphong.—On demand ..	1½% p.m.
On Saigon.—On demand ...	1 ⅞ p.m.
On Bangkok.—On demand	49⅜
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate ..	$6.35
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$44.40
Bar Silver per oz.	49½d.

Subsidiary Coins	per cent.	
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces...	$0.00	Premium
Hongkong ...10 ,, ...	$0.03	Discount
Canton .....20 ,, ...	$6.90	,,
Canton .....10 ,, ...	$0.00	,,

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

2 p.m.—Hongkong Dog, Cat, Poultry and Pigeon Show at the Race-Course.

TO-NIGHT.

9.15 p.m.—Third Performance of "The Witness for the Defence" at the Theatre Royal.

Wednesday, 1st May:—
9.15 p.m.—"From the Mountains to the Sea," at the Victoria Theatre (in aid of Italian War Charities).
Saturday, 4th May:—
Noon—A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., General Meeting, at the Hongkong Hotel.
Monday, 6th May:—
Noon—Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
Saturday, 11th May:—
Noon—Hongkong Jockey Club Half Yearly Meeting.
Tuesday, 14th May:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Room, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

EVENTUALLY

YOUR CHOICE WILL BE

EMBASSY No.

EMBASSY No.

77 CIGARETTES 77

SAVE THE COUPONS

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco C , Ltd. [1468

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Phone: 2966.

CIVIL ENGINEERS. KING'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

Telegraphic Address "BROSSARD."

REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS.

Agencies:—Saigon, Singapore, Peking and Tientsin.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

Estimates on Application to the above or to the Agents.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG [27

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
Paid Up ..... ,, 22,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors, André Berthelot
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
Peking
Shanghai, Saigon, Tientsin, Haiphong, Hongkong, Yunnanfu

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1918. [1470

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager
Hongkong, 8th May 1917 [1469

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver $19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. F. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
F. C Butcher, Esq. | E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 3 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, 4 ,, ,,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed ,, ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ,, ... 562,500
Reserve Fund ,, ... 650,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hongkong, Howrah, Kandy, Karachi, Kota Bhara, Kuala Lumpur, Madras, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [867

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... ... ,, 20,000,000
Reserve Funds ... ... ,, 5,630,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—BATAVIA, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAIA, SEMARANG AND NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.
Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
2, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918. [600

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1918.)

Authorised Capital $30,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
SHANGHAI; NANKING; Chinkiang, Yangchow Wuhieh, Wuhu, Anking, Tsiang, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW; Shasi Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN; Paoting Tongshan, Lanshsien Tsangchsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW Weichow, Shaohsin Chikshin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIFENG; Changteh, Sinyang, Lohe Chowkou. TSINAN; Chowtsun, Tsaukow Linchi, Linising, Tsinien, Yihsien Haiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN Yunchang. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN Kirin, Mouksden, Newchwang, Dairen Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow Antung. CANTON, KUNIYANG, PEKING, Kashka Suiyuenchang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities Special facilities for Home Remittance.
Hongkong 12th October, 1914 [163

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